FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CASTRO MADERO ON LOCAL PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR FUEL

PY280346 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (TELAM)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, head of the National Atomic Energy Commission, stated today that Argentina had canceled the option to purchase a new supply of fuel element from the FRG. This is because the decision has now been made to process these fuel elements domestically.

Castr Madero made these remarks at a ceremony held at the Center for Atomic Components to mark the completion of production of batch XD made up of 200 fuel elements. This is the beginning of the operation of and the last technological step in the pilot plant project for manufacturing fuel elements for Atucha.

Thus, we have obtained the basic industrial capacity with which the fuel element factory will operate at Ezeiza.

Casto Madero added that the processing of these elements will allow the country to save $15 billion in foreign currency.

On indicating the different levels of technological developments carried out through two different programs--one through fuel demonstration [conbustible de demostracion] and the other through "Operation Startup"--he added that the next step will be completed before the end of the year, so as to begin the operation of the industrial plant by the beginning of 1982.

He added that the plant had been built with a capacity to feed three nuclear plants beginning with Atucha I.

For the operation of this nuclear fuel element plant we are negotiating the formation of a joint venture--CONUAR S.A. [Argentine Nuclear Company Inc.]--with the contribution of private capital.

FOREIGN MINISTER CAMILION ON CHILE, MALVINAS

PY281813 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0015 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Santa Fe, 24 Jul (NA)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion stated today that the papal mediation to overcome the border conflict with Chile "is not interrupted nor frustrated" and reiterated that no Argentine negotiators to the Holy See will be replaced.

He stated: "There is still a lot to discuss and negotiate, but it is a question of doing so with patience."

At the same time he considers it "time to establish the order of priorities" regarding the Argentine-British negotiations over the Malvinas. Regarding the eventual shipment of Argentine troops to the Sinai he said that "a decision will not be made from one day to the next."

On the other had he stressed the government's "satisfaction"over the development of bilateral relations with the United States and in referring to other subjects termed the establishment of a multiparty group as an "undeniably positive event."

In an interview broadcast over television Channel 13 of this city, Camilion disclosed that after receiving the reports delivered by Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, Argentine ambassador to London, who was in Buenos Aires recently, the government started "studying the possibility of taking some steps" in the negotiations with Great Britain over the Malvinas.

When questioned on the evolution of the Argentine-U.S. relations the minister stated that "Reagan's administration has made a pleasant rapprochement to Argentina." He said: "We are satisfied with the rhythm in which our talks with all the sectors of the U.S. administration are developing."

He added: "In the coming fortnight new U.S. envoys will arrive; there will be a few additional visits and the decision of the World Bank and the International Development Bank (IDB) to approve credits for Argentina seems normal."

When answering a question whether the papal mediation has been a "total failure" the foreign minister stated that was a "very categorical and impertinent statement."

He added: "It cannot by any means be considered a failure; the mediation is not interrupted nor frustrated but is completely underway and the Argentine Government considers it an absolutely valid tool to continue seeking definite solutions."

At another point in the interview the minister was asked his opinion on the multiparty group. Camilion pointed out that "it is an undeniably positive event because the establishment of a political class, as such, is a fundamental priority" in the country.

He stated: "There cannot be a democracy without a political class and less still without stability," and after pointing out that "the political parties system works when everyone or almost everyone agrees, he stated, "Let us hope that this process which has started takes that course."

GOVERNMENT URGES NEGOTIATIONS OVER MALVINAS

PY282108 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] (NA)--Argentina yesterday urged the British Government to speed up negotiations concerning the return to Argentine sovereignty of the Malvinas (Falklands), Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, saying that "no substantial progress" has been achieved in the talks to that end so far.

"The time has come for these negotiations to be effective," said a note handed to British Ambassador Anthony Williams by Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion yesterday. "It is not possible to postpone (negotiations) without territorial integrity and national dignity being affected," the note added.

The Foreign Ministry document said that steps carried out since the negotiation process started again in 1977 have allowed for a better understanding of both countries' viewpoints in general lines, "but no substantial progress has obviously been achieved in accordance with the United Nations' General Assembly decision of submitting negotiation as the end of the dispute concerning sovereignty of the above-mentioned archipelagos."

"There is a great lack of knowledge in the islands as to what the Argentine Republic is like and as to what happens on the mainland of our territory, because of the isolation islanders live in," the note said, which, according to the Foreign Ministry, can hamper the advancement of the negotiation process if the islanders' wishes, rather than their interests, are taken as a permanent argument to reach a decision.

Saying that British control of the islands constitutes "an unacceptable, an unbearable" anachronism, the Foreign Ministry note points out six main Argentine standpoints on the subject.

The main positions spelled out include Argentina's assertion that any "realistic" negotiation on the islands must start by recognizing the country's sovereignty on the islands, that the government is willing to allow the United Nations to guarantee that the islanders' interests will be respected, taking into account their lifestyle and traditions; that within an "acceptable" negotiation, Argentina will keep providing the islanders with current services started in 1971, and, finally, that regarding resources of the islands, "Argentina is willing to seek practical formulas taking into account the interests of those who might benefit by developing the said resources."

COMPANY MANAGER COMMENTS ON PLANE LOSS IN USSR

PY271637 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0016 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 25 Jul (NA)--The Soviet Embassy has confirmed to Argentine Ambassador in Moscow Leopoldo Bravo that the Argentine cargo plane which was declared missing last Saturday while overflying the Soviet-Turkish border, had indeed collided with a Soviet interceptor plane and that "both planes fell to earth and were totally destroyed."

Jose Patetta, the manager of Transportes Aereos Rioplatenses Inc. yesterday rejected the possibility that a technical problem or pilot error could have caused the plane to enter Soviet airspace.

Patetta has been forced to make a statement to the journalists because someone had made telephone calls summoning the journalists to the office of the company.

When the journalists arrived at the company, Patetta himself told them that he had not made any such calls but agreed to answer the questions.

He said: "The fact that two Soviet warplanes had approached our craft has not been officially confirmed" and indicated the only evidence is that "Turkish flight controllers had detected that two planes were approaching the Argentine plane near the border between Turkey and the USSR. This however, is perfectly normal because each country guards its own airspace."

He confirmed knowing nothing about the cargo which the craft had been carrying, but explained that "should the cargo have been made up of restricted goods, the company would have known about it."

After this indirect reference to reports that the plane had been carrying arms, Patetta said that "cargos are divided into dry and perishable goods and that with regard to the former there are international rules which allow carrying restricted goods."

He explained that "for this type of goods an enterprise must request permission from the government of its home country as well as that of those countries involved in the loading, unloading and transport of the goods; and we know absolutely nothing about this type of request."

He further strengthened his explanation by saying that "at this time, Iran is purely an importing country and flights to Tehran are nothing new. Last year we made 10 trips to Iran carrying poxipol [fast-setting glue]."

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL--Carlos Enrique Gomez Centurion, hitherto Argentine ambassador to Mexico, is to hold the same post in Lisbon, for which he has already received the Portuguese Government's approval, it has been officially announced in Buenos Aires. Gomez Centurion, who is 57 years of age, is a geologist and was governor of the Province of San Juan between 1971 and 1973. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jul 81 p 4 PM]

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA'S COCHABAMBA SPEECH REPORTED

PY281532 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 25 Jul (AFP)--According to observers, drug trafficking, the violation of human rights, the return to a democratic process and the ill-treatment of U.S. citizens since 17 July 1980 seem to be the unresolved problems which prevent the normalization of Bolivian-U.S. relations.

The daily HOY, supported by sources of the U.S. Embassy, disclosed that due to the absence of diplomatic relations Bolivia stopped receiving approximately $200 million from the United States during the past year.

It was pointed out that while the $125 million destined for several projects has only been suspended, the remaining amount could be considered as nonrecoverable aid.

Anticipating the arguments of the United States and adversaries in his own country, President Gen Luis Garcia Meza in a speech yesterday in Cochabamba, in the center of the country, stated that those who isolated us economically did us a favor because they have given us a chance to prove, throughout the year, that we can live as Bolivians, with dignity and without charity.

He then reiterated that instead of intervention we need the integration of the entire Bolivian people and for this the San Buena Ventura (western Bolivia) and the Mutun (eastern Bolivian) development centers will be implemented.

In another part of his speech made before a gathering of members of the Cochabamba civic organizations he stated that I am accused of being a drug trafficker but I demand that these charges be proven publicly. He then insisted that his government is truly determined to do away with drug trafficking which is a disgrace to society.

Regarding human rights, the military regime has repeatedly explained to the international community that it intends to respect human rights after having experienced a series of problems in this regard.

Government sources stated, regarding the return to a process of democratization, that a new draft constitution is being studied and that once the study is concluded, a constitutent assembly, elected by the people, will approve the bases for a democracy adjusted to the country's reality.

Garcia Meza and his aides seem to consider the ill-treatment of U.S. citizens since 17 July 1980 as something of the past that has already been overcome; therefore, the pending problems with the United States, from the Bolivian point of view, do not relate to this issue.

In his speech in Cochabamba, the chief of state charged his comrades in arms, who were discharged from the armed forces, with acting jointly with the People's Democratic Union (UDP)--the main party of the opposition headed by former President Herman Siles Zuazo--to turn Bolivia into a new Nicaragua or a new El Salvador.

He reiterated that he will not resign just because he received a telephone call asking him to do so and warned his political enemies who intend to start a civil war in the country.

The argument of the two parties seems to reveal that the U.S. recognition of Bolivia is not as near as official spokesmen of the La Paz government have stated but that, as a counteraction, Garcia Meza is determined to remain in power even if the U.S. recognition is delayed.

PAPER: CABINET TO SUBMIT COLLECTIVE RESIGNATION

PY282144 Paris AFP in Spanish 2122 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jul (AFP)--The afternoon daily ULTIMA HORA of this capital today reported that the cabinet of Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza will submit a collective resignation tomorrow.

The report added that the installation of the new ministers will take place prior to 6 August, the anniversary of the Independence Day.

The newspaper added that most of Garcia Meza's future ministers will be civilians, while the current cabinet is made up primarily of military officers.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER BERNAL COMMENTS ON REGIME

PY281207 Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jul (AFP)--Bolivian Air Force Commander Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira asserted here today that on 17 July 1981 the armed forces launched the most serious and bloodless revolutionary process in Bolivian history.

Bernal Pereira, who is also aeronautics minister and a member of the junta of commanders which governs the country, made a speech on the occasion of the 49th anniversary of the creation of the fighters squadron.

In his speech, he stated that during the first year that the military regime has been in power the civilian majority has had more open participation in all the national activities.

He also pointed out that during that period activities at the university were regularized and educational activities returned to normal and that there is freedom of the press since nobody prevents the activities of others who observe the law.

At the end of his speech he quoted the words of Bolivian philosopher Franz Tamayo who stated: "The victories of an army are more valuable in times of peace than in times of war, which is when a society runs the risk of perishing."

AIR FORCE MANEUVERS, FIRING WORRY POPULACE

PY271500 Paris AFP in Spanish 1455 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jul (AFP)--Bolivian Air Force (FAB) planes this morning carried out low altitude flights firing their machineguns, thus seriously worrying the citizenry. Only some time afterwards the state radio station Illimani broadcast the explanation that the salvos had been fired to celebrate the anniversary of the fighters' squadron.

In any case, the concern of the citizenry was justified because the FAB had not issued any advance notice of these exercises. At the same time, the event took place at the time when, according to political analysts, the FAB (?is playing a significant role) in national political developments.

ROLON SCORES CHILEAN OFFICER'S SEACOAST REMARKS

PY280325 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya disregarded the remarks made by a Chilean officer that Bolivian aspirations to return to a seacoast are illusions.

The foreign minister, visibly annoyed, disregarded the remarks. He paid no importance to them.

[Begin Rolon recording] No importance should be paid to all the remarks made on this matter. [Words indistinct]. The remarks are baseless and [word indistinct] from a person who is completely ignorant of the current historic process, that is, the legitimate aspiration of the country for more than a century. He omits the fact that Bolivia has been stripped of its territory, disregards the OAS resolutions and the entire dramatic process of the most infamous injustice of the continent [words indistinct]. And he also fails to make a serious and responsible analysis of the real situation. [end recording]

The minister went on to say that the Chilean officer is by no means a spokesman of the government of Augusto Pinochet, that he is a member of the Chilean Navy.

[Begin Rolon recording] He is not a spokesman of the government but a member of the Chilean Navy; therefore, I believe that it is not our country that believes in illusions but the person who has made this bold remark, a remark that shows a contradictory attitude for distorting facts and making a mockery of the Bolivia's argument. This has nothing to do with a return to a seacoast but getting back a portion of the sea that once belonged to Bolivia. [end recording]

SOCIALIST FALANGE WANTS CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PY271957 Paris AFP in Spanish 0421 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jul (AFP)--A letter by the FSB (Bolivian Socialist Falange) made known here today states that only the call for a constituent assembly will open the way to a civilized, peaceful coexistence in Bolivia.

The letter is addressed to the influential National Legislative Advisory Council (CONAL), which has consulted several organizations in order to draft a new constitution.

The FSB notes that the political parties are being left aside in the present circumstances when their participation could be helpful in solving the crisis the country is undergoing.

It points out that the recent constitutional [words indistinct] failed precisely because the people's voice had been overlooked.

It also adds that the mistake of attempting to elaborate overnight theoretical, artificial solutions to the great national problems should not be repeated.

The letter says that there are at present two Bolivias: the unheeded, persecuted one and the autocratic one. It adds that most of the people do not support either the government or populist outcries.

The letter, which is signed by Antonio Ance, Jorge del Villar and Luis Mayser--states in its last part that Bolivia is threatened by economic collapse, by confrontation between civilians and the military and by foreign ambition over its natural resources.

In the face of this situation--it concludes--there can be no other solution but a constituent assembly to set the country back on the right course.

PANAMANIAN TELEVISION INTERVIEWS BELAUNDE TERRY

PA272213 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Interview with Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry at the Presidential Palace in Lima presented on "Specialized Edition" program by Mayin Correa; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is Peru being affected by terrorism? The international press reports outbreaks of terrorism every once in a while. Is this situation serious?

[Answer] No. There will always be some alarm because Peruvians reject violence. Fortunately the terrorist actions have been primarily against property rather than persons. There have been attacks against high-voltage towers, public buildings, courts and prefectures but they have not been serious. Of course this does not mean that we are not concerned and that measures are not being taken but fortunately, our case is not as serious as in other countries.

[Question] Mr President, let's discuss Latin America. What predictions can you make for the medium and long-term regarding the great problems of Latin America? We have subversion, terrorism, economic problems, and divisions among the people because of border problems. While you are discussing this, please tell me about the Peruvian-Ecuadorean problem and the problems of Latin America.

[Answer] In reality, the so-called border conflicts sometimes are a bit exaggerated. I want to begin by telling you that Peru has no ambitions toward territorial expansion. We favor treaties although treaties don't favor us. There are some treaties which are obviously detrimental to us. However, we believe that it is better to abide by the letter and spirit of treaties. This means that we are not threatening anybody. The border problems have been exaggerated. Something very simple has been forgotten: South America had three Spanish viceroyalties. These viceroyalties became nine republics after the independence. Logically, there had to be a first century of tensions and readjustments because the Spanish borders were not clearly established. There was no interest in clearly establishing the borders because all three viceroyalties had been under the same monarchic authority. This resulted in very sad confrontations among brother countries during the first years of independence. However, these problems are a consequence of a historical reality and there is a tendancy to forget this.

Now, who was the biggest victim of this division made during the viceroyalty era? Evidently, Peru. The Peru of today is not the [word indistinct] or the original Lima Viceroyalty which ruled the continent. Neither is Peru the viceroyalty of the last years of the colonial times which it shared with two other viceroyalties. Peru has sacrificed greatly but it is determined to put an end to these sacrifices and adhere to the provisions of the treaties which, although reducing the country's territory, are still maintaining a somewhat patriarchal and familiar relationship with the other countries. Our territorial greatness of the past does not constitute a title of claim but a title of family relationship and there should be unity and affection in the families.

[Question] Mr President, some Latin American observers are saying that the Reagan government has raised the hope that the United States will develop a well-defined policy favorable to the developing countries of Latin America, particularly in the area of development through free enterprise. What is your opinion of the Reagan government?

[Answer] We believe that the solution to our problems cannot be found outside our countries; the solution lies within our countries. The solution can be reached through work, the search for a national identity, the value given to the national qualities and virtues. What happens outside the country may have an effect and a powerful country like the United States does effect others, but it doesn't matter whether the Republicans or the Democratis are in power.

There is a change of style but we cannot expect to have our problems solved just because there was this or that political change in a superpower, be it in the USSR or in the United States. The solution is up to us.

I think the Reagan administration has a friendly attitude. That government is a government of free enterprise; they are far from being statists. We are not statists here either. We do not believe in dogmatic but in coordinated solutions. Sometimes certain moderate terms and certain exceptions exist. I believe that the private initiative must be stimulated, but only up to the point when speculation begins.

[Question] Mr President, I would like you to give me your opinion on human rights. So much is being said regarding human rights versus the self-determination of peoples and the right that each country has to decide its destiny. What is your opinion of human rights versus the self-determination of people?

[Answer] Why versus self-determination?

[Question] Because everytime a country wants to make its own decisions, foreign intervention appears. Then repression has to be carried out and the measures that have to be implemented are immediately denounced as human rights violations.

[Answer] In Peru, for example, we make our own decisions. Therefore, we can say that there is self-determination. This country is made up of those who want to be part of it and who have sworn to be independent. The people of Peru have decided their self-determination. Moreover, Peru is a country where human rights prevail although there have been certain bad moments. I don't want to praise myself but since I have been in the government the outlook on human rights has become bright and when I have been far from it, it has become dark. The present constitution clearly establishes what the human rights are. They are stated in documents which Peru has incorporated: documents of the United Nations and various international conferences. There is absolute freedom of speech and individual rights prevail in Peru.

[Question] I cannot help but talk about Panama, my country, and its relations with Peru. Very few important Latin American countries have signed and joined the neutrality pact that Panama signed with the United States with regard to the Panama Canal. Peru has not signed it. Could you... [interrupted by Belaunde Terry]

[Answer] Peru has always supported Panama. It is a diplomatic tradition of Peru. It has helped in whatever way it could to achieve what has been achieved. In addition, Panama can count on us so that all this can be consolidated and improved.

We believe that Panama has a very important role in the hemisphere. A great Argentine, Gabriel del Maso, used to say that engineering was the list of errata of geography. And evidently, geography's errata was the Isthmus of Panama because it divided two oceans and prevented interoceanic trade. Well, then, Panama carried out its mission by correcting this mistake with the canal opening. This canal is vital for us, for Peru. If anything happens, when there is a delay in the canal, we feel this at El Callao port.

[Question] Mr President, there is tremendous turmoil in Central America. What is your opinion of this hegemony for power between the two great superpowers which are surely involved in the Central American problems.

[Answer] It is very sad that these rivalries are appearing in Central America. The solution depends on authenticity in government. The people must seek a way to have representative and democratic governments putting aside petty quarrels. In reality that is the permanent solution. I follow with a fraternal feeling everything that is happening in Central America. I am deeply worried about it.

Here in the Peace Room, which has that name because it was the room where El Salvador and Honduras signed their peace to resolve a conflict in which the mediator was a great Peruvian, former President Bustamante y Rivero. I proposed the implementation of a tripartite development project for the Fonseca Gulf with international aid as a solution to solve the problems affecting Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua, the three countries which share this gulf. I have not been limiting myself to just words. I think that there are solutions. It is the duty of the countries which belong to the United Nations, the OAS and the IDB to support a common development project for these countries which have certain differences.

[Question] Mr President, will you attend the Cancun meeting in October? What do you expect of this meeting?

[Answer] I understand that there will be a limited number of people in that conference, not all the rulers will attend. I believe that President Herrera Campins will go on behalf of South America and it seems to me that we will be very well represented. It will not be a plenum of presidents like that held in Punta del Este in 1967, which I attended.

[Question] What do you expect from this meeting for Latin America?

[Answer] Regarding North-South matters--and rulers of both hemispheres will attend this meeting--the problem is that the raw materials are subject to speculation with a resulting drop in prices while the manufactured products of industrialized nations go up in price. The manufactured products go up while the raw materials go down. This situation, which is almost chronic, is disastrous for Third World countries. Anything that implies that a meeting is going to be held to correct this injustice is good.

REPORTAGE ON DOMINICAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Tavares Espaillat Arrives

PY230328 Paris AFP in Spanish 2242 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Lima, 22 Jul (AFP)--The minister of foreign relations of the Dominican Republic, Manuel Tavares Espaillat, arrived here today for an official visit to Peru as part of a trip through South America.

Tavares was met at the airport by his Peruvian counterpart, Javier Arias Stella. A military detachment with a band rendered the corresponding honors. Upon his arrival, Tavares stated his concern over the situation prevailing in Central America and said that he hoped that the peoples of that region will be able to find a political solution to the problems they are facing.

This afternoon the Dominican foreign minister will visit with his Peruvian counterpart in Torre Tagle Palace and will give a news conference.

Foreign Ministry sources recalled that a few years ago Tavares was honorary consul of Peru in Santo Domingo.

The Dominican minister arrived this afternoon, after visits to Santiago, Chile and Buenos Aires.

Meets President Belaunde

PY240238 Paris AFP in Spanish 0215 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 22 Jul (AFP)--Dominican Foreign Minister Manuel Tavares Espaillat was received here tonight by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde at Government Palace.

Shortly thereafter, he had a cordial meeting of more than 30 minutes with his Peruvian counterpart, Javier Arias Stella, at Torre Tagle Palace, where representatives of the two countries began a work session.

The Dominican minister, who arrived in Lima at noon, told AFP that this work session was to prepare the text of an agreement on Peruvian-Dominican technical cooperation.

Later, mixed commissions will identify the areas which would be implemented in the final agreement, he noted.

Tavares' talk with Foreign Minister Arias Stella, at which he was assisted by the Dominican Republic ambassador in Lima, Nilo Soto, took place in private in a room at the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Tonight at 2100 (0200 GMT on Thursday) Tavares will attend a dinner given by Arias Stella in the halls of the National Club in downtown Lima.

Signs Joint Declaration

PY280323 Paris AFP in Spanish 2206 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Lima, 24 Jul (AFP)--Peru and the Dominican Republic today asked for adequate solutions for the crisis burdening Central America, without foreign interference and as the expression of the free determination of people.

This proposal was made in a joint declaration signed here today at noon by Foreign Ministers Javier Arias Stella of Peru and Manuel E. Tavares of the Dominican Republic. The foreign ministers also signed a basic agreement on technical cooperation.

Minister Tavares ended his official visit today with a luncheon during which he decorated his colleague Arias with the Duarte, Gutierrez and Mella award. Tomorrow, Saturday, Tavares will return to his country.

In the joint declaration the foreign ministers expressed the hope that El Salvador will find its own political solution, by democratic means, determined by the Salvadorans themselves without direct or indirect foreign intervention.

They also reiterated their conviction that the preservation and strengthening of democracy guarantees the full exercise of liberty and respect for personal rights.

At the same time the ministers stressed the important role that Latin America should play in the current negotiations for a new and more just political and economic order in international relations.

After expressing their support for international law and their respect for treaties, they stressed the importance of integration movements in Latin America. They consider these movements a suitable means for achieving better levels of development.

Regarding this, Tavares expressed the desire of his country to participate in the Andean Pact as an observer. The purpose of this is to gain experience on integration.

Moreover, the foreign ministers underlined their interest in strengthening technical and economic relations between both countries, as formed in the basic cooperation agreement.

At the same time they announced their intention to undertake negotiations for the purpose of the future signing of a cultural accord and agreements on trade and transportation.

The 15-article basic cooperation agreement envisions carrying out joint technological programs with the aim of accelerating the development of the two countries.

The document foresees the creation of technical investigation institutes, the organization of seminars, scholarships, exchanges of experts and equipment, and information exchanges. The contracting parties will meet every year, alternately in Lima and Santo Domingo, to implement these agreements and to arrange for the appropriate financial assistance.

In conclusion, Foreign Minister Tavares stressed his agreement with his Peruvian colleague on the defense of sacred ideals which both countries will continue fighting for.

Expressing his view that diplomacy is an instrument for development, Tavares said that the basic agreement will allow his country to obtain all of Peru's valuable cooperation.

He ended by expressing his thanks to Peruvian authorities for the excellent treatment given him. He was especially grateful for the prolonged audience which President Fernando Belaunde Terry granted him yesterday.

On his part, the Peruvian foreign minister stressed the importance of the agreement, stating that it is part of the policy of horizontal cooperation toward accelerating the progress of countries on the way to development.

He ended by stating that this kind of cooperation should be accentuated in view of the disinterest of the industrial powers in the problems and needs of the Third World, but without diminishing the search for progress in the negotiations with rich countries.

Ends Visit, Departs

PY272327 Paris AFP in Spanish 1758 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 25 Jul (AFP)--Manuel E. Tavares, foreign minister of the Dominican Republic, today returned to his country after completing an official 3-day visit. The visit was very profitable for both countries.

Tavares, who was seen off by his counterpart Javier Arias Stella, revealed that his country is still studying whether it will offer its support for the reelection of Alejandro Orfila as OAS secretary general.

The chief of Dominican diplomacy, who will make a brief stopover in San Juan, Puerto Rico, yesterday signed a joint declaration and a series of agreements, particularly on technical cooperation, with Arias Stella.

PRESIDENT APPEALS TO WORKERS TO AVOID LOSSES

PY271455 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Statement by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry during his regular Sunday meeting with the press; presumably in Lima on 26 July--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What can you tell us Mr President about the 990 million soles that were lost as a result of the miners' strike?

[Answer] That loss was lamentable. In the message I addressed to Congress last year I appealed to the workers to contribute to maintaining the pace of work in the country without which it would be extremely difficult to fulfill our goals. I am hereby reiterating that appeal to the Peruvian workers to stop losing the money which we need to counter inflation and to overcome our economic difficulties.

SENATE, CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ELECT NEW PRESIDENTS

PY271537 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Senator Javier Alva Orlandini, second vice president of the republic, yesterday was elected president of the Senate after defeating his opponent, Senator Enrique Rivero Velez, by a 34-14 vote.

In another election held yesterday, Deputy Luis Percovich Roca was elected president of the Chamber of Deputies.

TERRORIST ATTACKS REPORTED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Shining Path Blamed in Huaraz

PY271949 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1732 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Huaraz, Peru, 27 Jul (TELAM)--A dynamite attack has been carried out against the local office of the Agriculture and Food Ministry in this city located in Ancash Department, north of Lima. The attack, which caused neither damage nor victims, has been attributed to the extremist group Shining Path.

Huaraz Mayor Antonio Tamariz has confirmed the attack. Civil guard spokesmen have announced the arrest of three persons charged with carrying guns and false papers.

It has been reported that while it is believed that the three persons were not involved in the above attack, the possibility of their being involved in other attacks has not been dismissed.

13 Attacks Reported

PY282100 Paris AFP in Spanish 1627 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Lima, 28 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here today that 13 terrorist attacks took place in Lima and four cities of the interior yesterday and last night.

The most serious ones took place in Ayacucho, center-south of the country, where five dynamite devices exploded near the main plaza during a school parade. The explosion caused such panic among students that they fled in different directions; however, no one was hurt.

The same thing happned in Huanta, near Ayacucho, where another device exploded near the official reviewing stand while another parade of schoolchildren was taking place on the occasion of Independence Day.

Five Molotov cocktails were thrown at the Education Ministry in downtown Lima without causing any serious damage.

In Huaraz, a departmental capital northeast of Lima, a dynamite device seriously damaged the main door and the windows of the agriculture and nutrition bureau [as received].

In Pisco, a port south of Lima, unknown persons threw a Molotov cocktail at the building of the progovernment party Popular Action, starting a fire.

BELIZE

THOUSANDS CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

FL271346 Bridgetown CANA in English 2359 GMT 26 Jul 81

[By Norris Hall]

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 26 Jul (CANA)--Thousands of Belizeans poured into the city today to celebrate the coming end of British rule. At the same time opposition politicians were planning a protest demonstration. Packed vehicles roared into Belize City from early morning, bringing more than 10,000 persons to a government "victory" rally at which Premier George Price was to speak.

The rally followed Britain's announcement today that Belize, its last Central American colony, would become independent on 21 September this year. The announcement, made simultaneously in London and Belmopan, climaxed several months of talks between the two countries and neighboring Guatemala, which has a long-standing claim to Belize.

The opposition United Democratic Party (UDP), which was critical of a deal giving Guatemala concessions in exchange for the abandonment of the claim, said it would hold a protest demonstration in Belize City.

In a radio broadcast Premier Price said Belize was still committed to the search for a final settlement with Guatemala. The latest round of discussions on the concessions, still being negotiated, ended without progress. An official statement said "suitable defense guarantees" had been made for a postindependence Belize. It said British forces would continue to be stationed here for an "appropriate period."

Britain would also provide military training aid for developing the Belizian defense force. A number of countries in the area are to be invited to participate in arrangements with the United Kingdom to protect Belize from external aggression. No details were given about the countries, but in his broadcast price said Mexico had pledged a defense commitment. He also said that Britain would replace its three crashed Harrier jump jets, bringing its complement to six.

New Regulations To Keep Order

FL280207 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] On the advice of the premier and after consultation with the commissioner of police, his excellency the governor has today signed two statutory instruments in exercize of his powers under section four of the Public Safety Order, 1935. These instruments are the Public Safety Maintenance of Order Regulations 1981 and the Public Safety Meetings and (?Positions) Regulations 1981. The Public Safety Maintenance of Order Regulations 1981 prohibits intimidation or acts or threats of violence (?against) persons or property. It also prohibits disorderly conduct in any public or any other premise or institution, government office or place of business. It gives the police powers to arrest and detain any person committing such acts or who appears likely to commit such an act. Any person ordered by a police officer or other authorized person who does not immediately leave the place in which he is ordered to disperse, is liable upon summary conviction to a fine of 250 dollars.

The Public Safety Meetings and (?Positions) Regulations 1981 prohibit the organization of or attendance at public meetings unless a permit has been granted by the commissioner of police or someone authorized by him. The commissioner of police has the power to refuse the permit for meetings which in his opinion might lead to a breach of the peace. He may also require a bond before granting the permit and impose conditions as to place, time and other relevant matters that he thinks fit. Any person contravening the regulation of failing to disperse when called upon to do so can be liable on summary conviction to a fine of up to 500 dollars or up to 12 months in prison [words indistinct].

In view of the regulations, no meeting will be permitted tonight.

COSTA RICA

ALTMANN TO PERFORM ONLY CONSTITUTIONAL DUTIES

PA282238 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Summary] Costa Rican First Vice President Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz has officially presented his resignation to President Rodrigo Carazo from the duties assigned to him by the president, but not those given him by the constitution. This is due to their differences of opinion on economic policies.

President Carazo commented: [Begin recording] He had decided to resign from the duties assigned him by the president, which are, among others, the following: 1) The national program on alcohol as a renewable resource, especially the construction of the Santa Rosa [word indistinct] distillery; 2) The refugees program [words indistinct] context for refugees; 3) The project on radio transmission frequencies and relations with CANARA [National Chamber of Radio Broadcasters]; 4) The project related to the face-lifting of the city of Cartago; 5) The organization of the Latin American Congress on the Third Age [on senior citizens] to be held in San Jose in conjunction with the United Nations; 6) The weekly meetings with the executive president. [end recording]

Altmann said: [Begin recording] I am not presenting my resignation as first vice president because [words indistinct]. There are no serious or philosophical differences of opinion [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The personal relations between the president and the vice president have been close and fraternal and they will continue to be so.

PLN ENDORSES 1982 PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA280214 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez has been endorsed as the presidential candidate [of the National Liberation Party, PLN]. After being endorsed, Monge Alvarez addressed the country over a national radio and television network. Speaking slowly, the presidential candidate said he found it hard to speak. His emotional voice was interrupted by shouts from the members of the PLN who filled the hall in the Cariari Hotel. Monge Alvarez said that since he was 14 he has been involved in politics, waging social and political struggles, and that he felt just as he did when he was 14: sentimental and emotional. He added that his loyalty to the Costa Rican people continues unchanged.

I have always felt the needs and hopes of the people of Costa Rica, Monge Alvarez added, affirming that if the people had not made a mistake in February 1978, Costa Rica would not be going through this economic and social situation.

There are difficult governing times ahead of us. We are receiving an economically broke and desperate Costa Rica. There are without doubts dark clouds on the fatherland's horizon, but I would like to tell Don Pepe [Jose Figueres, former Costa Rican president] that this political movement, the offspring and product of the best traditions, has known how to stand up to adversity, and that only the National Liberation Party has been able to save Costa Rica from its problems.

We shall return to the government with new strength, Monge said. We said that there will not be any deceit or lies and that he will win love and understanding. He also said that there will not be hatred or talk against the opposition parties or any social hatred because now, more than ever, we need national unity to save the country.

You will not hear me offending political enemies, although some have stooped to doing that. I will not talk back or stoop to that level because I tell even those who favor political enemies that I will need their support after February 1982. Mentioning the saying of a Latin American thinker, with the truth I neither hate nor offend anyone, he said this will be his watchword for the next electoral campaign that will end with the 1982 elections.

He then asked for support for Alberto [name indistinct] and Armando Arauz Aguilar as vice presidential candidates to complete the ticket. He said that at least 100 qualified men and women exerted great efforts on this decision.

He said that being endorsed as the presidential candidate is a great honor. He admitted that a big load has been placed on his shoulders. Only if all the Costa Rican people help me will I be able to carry this heavy load, he said. Monge Alvarez reiterated that he needs the help of everyone beginning in May 1982.

EL SALVADOR

LEFT ASSESSING 'WEAKNESSES' OF GENERAL OFFENSIVE

PA260433 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] After launching their general offensive, the people's forces [in El Salvador] decided to analyze the objectives and weaknesses of the offensive once the imperialist intervention was confirmed. The people's forces are now in a period of resistance, development and advance, according to a document issued by the Salvadoran Christian Secretariat of Solidarity [Secretariado Cristiano de Solidaridad de El Salvador]. The purpose for doing this is to maintain the strategic positions and to intensify the people's war in El Salvador, until new ideas and forms of organization can be worked out in order to launch a campaign to wear down and annihilate the puppet army of the Christian Democratic-military junta.

In carrying out this plan, the people's forces are fighting every day in 13 of the 14 departments of the country and they have political and military control over 15 geographic zones. The document of the Salvadoran Christian Secretariat of Solidarity says that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has set up state camps [campos estatales] in the areas under its control.

DUARTE DENIES JUNTA CHANGES IN RADIO INTERVIEW

PA281835 Paris AFP in Spanish 1500 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Bogota, 27 Jul (AFP)--Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today in a telephone statement to Radio Caracol, charged that an international campaign exists to discredit his government. He also denied the possibility of changes in the military junta which supports his government. "That is not true. That is part of a campaign which seeks to discredit the Salvadoran Government," he said.

The president said that the situation in that Central American country "is slowly improving," and added that "we will solve the problem as best we can."

Duarte indicated that his government is intent on preventing passions from overflowing and trusts that peace will soon be restored in El Salvador. Duarte concluded that his government has no information about the possible presence of Commander Cero, Eden Pastora, in El Salvador.

VENCEREMOS SALUTES 28TH ANNIVERSARY OF MONCADA

PA272352 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] On this 26 July, when the sister Cuban people who live in the first free territory of America are celebrating the 28th anniversary of the historic attack on the Moncada Barracks--which represented an enormous qualitative jump in the liberation process of that solidarity-oriented country--from this territory, which is fighting to achieve our people's definitive liberation, we wish to remember and pay tribute to the important solidarity role which Cuba has played in connection with the liberation processes of the world's peoples and underdeveloped countries. Cuba has done this by leading the Nonaligned Movement and becoming a free bastion of the struggle to establish a new economic and social order in order to bring about the democratization of international relations.

In addition to representing the firmest bulwark of the anti-imperialist struggle, Cuba, a country that had been plunged into the most humiliating situation of oppression and misery by U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the sadly famous Fulgencio Batista, is now free and sovereign 22 years after the people's victory and in spite of the blockade and other imperialistic efforts to destabilize Cuba's people's power. Every day and every year now, the Cuban people increase their level of economic and social development.

Through this station, the Salvadoran people, who are currently up in arms against oppression and misery, pay tribute today to the glorious and heroic Cuban people, who constitute neither an economic nor a military power but who, nonetheless, represent an unyielding moral power which, as Commander Fidel Castro once said, is based on blind faith in mankin, solidarity and cooperation among all men and peoples. When this faith is linked to the ideas of independence, freedom, equality, justice and fraternity among men and peoples, one becomes invincible.

Long live the heroic Cuban people. Long live the 28th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks. Long live its heroic example. Struggling El Salvador greets you, free Cuba.

FMLN SALUTES FSLN ON OCCASION OF ANNIVERSARIES

PA281430 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Message from the general command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front to the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, on the FSLN's 20th anniversary and the 2d anniversary of the Sandinist revolutionary victory; dated 19 July--read by announcer]

[Text] On this date, which commemorates the 2d anniversary of the heroic Sandinist revolution and the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the FSLN, historic vanguard of the Nicaraguan people, receive this fraternal greeting from the general command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] in the name of all Salvadoran revolutionaries. Two years ago, all Salvadorn revolutionaries received jubilantly and with great happiness the announcement of the Sandinist victory over the Somozist despotism which had been oppressing the Nicaraguan people and had submitted that sister nation to plundering by U.S. imperialism and its traitorous lackeys.

On this occasion, as an expression of our determination to continue practicing internationalist and Central Americanist solidarity, all Salvadoran revolutionary organizations state that we have been willing to give the last drop of our blood to defend the Sandinist victory, and we reiterate this decision and announce that this is our permanent position. The Salvadoran and Nicaraguan people have always been, continue to be and will always be fraternal. Two years after the victory of the revolution. we are very happy to learn about the big successes achieved in the areas of economy, education, culture and the organization and defense of Sandino's fatherland. These successes are expressions of the great and wise conduct that the FSLN, which you rightfully direct, has been able to guarantee.

This happiness is even greater when we see that these successes have been achieved while engaged in constant struggle against provocations, attempts at political destabilization and efforts to politically block the revolution sponsored by the counterrevolutionary subversion that the imperialists and the defeated Somozist hordes plot every day. However, the Sandinist's victories render useless all these criminal efforts against history and show that the Sandinist revolution is irreversible, that it already marks the achievement of true independence and the establishment of a new social order in Sandino's fatherland.

On this 19 July, our heroic people continue to suffer [words indistinct] of imperialist, militarist and Christian Democratic (?junta) against the entire Salvadoran people, who are currently waging their war of national liberation and reiterate every day their determination to fight until victory is achieved. In the midst of this war, all guerrilla camps and zones under revolutionary control are celebrating the Sandinist victory. Mass events have been organized in all these places to express our joy and our solidarity with the fraternal Nicaraguan people and to express our deepest gratitude for the solidarity they offer us on the part of Sandino's children.

Brothers: Two years after victory was achieved, we salute the Nicaraguan people, the FSLN and its National Directorate and reiterate our respect and admiration, as well as our desire that revolutionary advances will be more [word indistinct] every day in order to fight until final victory is achieved. Revolution or death, we will win.

FMLN HAILS MEXICAN PEOPLE'S SUPPORT FOR STRUGGLE

PA260305 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Here, somewhere in El Salvador, in territory controlled by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], we hail the Mexican workers, the companeros of the single union of the nuclear industry, the single union of university workers, our companeros of radio education, the members of mass organizations and political parties, the companeros who throughout that great nation are supporting committees of solidarity with El Salvador. We invite them to increase their efforts to denounce the escalation of U.S. imperialist intervention.

We invite them to join in the struggle against the genocidal Christian Democratic-military junta for a better future for our people. Radio Venceremos, the official spokesman of the FMLN, also sends a fraternal greeting from this territory struggling against oppression and interventionism to the Mexican people, telling them that while their efforts continue in this direction, the voice of our people will be heard with an echo that will reach the very borders of imperialism. To our brothers, the Mexican workers, students, farmers, settlers, the honest men and women, we say from here that with the solidarity of our brother nations our faith is strengthened, our strength is doubled, and that we are united until final victory.

Venceremos Welcomes Solidarity

PA281525 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 Jul 81

[TExt] To this land, striving against oppression and imperialism, comes the solidarity voices of brother countries. Mexico, the land that harbored Marti, Sandino and Farabundo, the land that opened its arms to hundreds of Latin American revolutionaries, prepares now to wage a battle against imperialism and to militantly and combatively express its solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

The streets of Mexico City were the scene of gigantic solidarity demonstrations. Barely 3 weeks ago, and in spite of the rain, some 60,000 workers, students, settlers and militants of all political parties chanted in the streets of Mexico City: Salvador, listen! Mexico is with your struggle!

From these mountains some place in El Salvador, in territory controlled by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], we fraternally greet the Mexican workers, the companeros of the single union of the nuclear industry, the companeros of the single union of university workers, our companeros of radio education, the members of mass organizations and political parties and the companeros who throughout this great country promote the committees of solidarity with our people. We urge them to multiply their efforts, protest the interventionist escalation of Yankee interventionism, join the struggle against the genocidal military-Christian Democratic junta and mainly, strive for a future of peace and justice for our people.

Today, also from this territory in struggles against oppression and imperialism, Radio Venceremos, official spokesman for the FMLN, sends a fraternal embrace to the Mexican people and tells them that as long as their efforts continue this combative, and organized effort, the voice of our people will find in them an echo that will directly beat on the borders of Yankee imperialism.

To our brothers, the workers, students, peasants, settlers, the men and women with awareness and honesty in Mexico, we say from these battlefields that the solidarity of our brother peoples strengthens our confidence, our forces multiply and our full conviction in the unity that will lead us to the final victory is strengthened.

TERRORISTS FIRE ON U.S. CITIZENS' VEHICLE

PA290106 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 Jul 81 p 2

[Excerpt] Two U.S. citizens, Walter Johan Hale and William Menne, were attacked by two presumed terrorists who fired 12-gauge shotguns at them, near San Miguel, officials reported yesterday.

According to the official report, the North Americans were coming from El Amatillo border post when their vehicle was fired on by a group of unidentified persons believed to be subversives. Although the North Americans asked that their names be kept secret, they could not prevent witnesses to the attack from revealing their identities.

It was said, at the site, that the two men were rushed to a hospital center where they received medical attention until they were declared out of danger.

GUATEMALA

U.S. PRIEST'S DEATH IN SANTIAGO CONFIRMED

PA290133 Paris AFP in Spanish 0030 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Jul (AFP)--Stanley Rother, 44, a U.S. Catholic priest, was killed today at a religious mission in Santiago Atitlan in western Guatemala today, police and religious sources have confirmed here.

The charge that he had been killed was made in the United States today by a spokesman for the Oklahoma diocese, to which Rother belonged.

Even though reports are still incomplete, it is known that the priest was shot by several "unidentified" armed men, according to the initial report supplied by the police of Panajache, a town near Santiago Atitlan in Solola Department.

According to a report by the Guatemalan Catholic Church, Father Rother arrived in Guatemala 13 years ago. He worked mostly in the interior, in small peasant towns like Santiago Atitlan.

It was also said that the priest's life had been threatened previously and that he had left Guatemala for some time. He returned only a few months ago.

Nine Catholic priests, including three in Quiche in the northwest, have been killed in Guatemala in the past year. At the present time, there are no clergymen in this area since they have had to leave "as a security measure," in fear of their lives.

Meanwhile, the archbishop of Guatemala told AFP: "We have no knowledge of this since this is another diocese and no reports in thise regard have reached us yet." However, Msgr Eduardo Fuentes, the acting archbishop during the absence of Cardinal Mario Casariego, who is currently in Rome, confirmed the crime, even though he said: "No further details are available yet."

There has been no official statement by official sources, which did not wish to comment on whether the murder of the U.S. priest could in any way affect relations between the Guatemalan Government and Washington.

Meanwhile, Reverend Monaghan, who reported the murder in Oklahoma today, told the U.S. press that "he did not think Father Rother's killers were opposition leftists."

HONDURAS

NEW ATTACKS BY SANDINIST ARMY, NAVY DENOUNCED

PA281511 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Communique issued in Tegucigalpa on 27 July by the Press Secretariat of the Presidency--read by announcer]

[Text] The Press Secretariat of the Presidency deplores having to inform the Honduran people of a new attack by members of neighboring Nicaragua's Sandinist People's Army, who on this occasion entered the Paraiso area and attacked our armed forces' garrison in the area known as (El Tablazo), which is located several kilometers inside our territory. This area has been the target of similar attacks in the past. On this occasion we must deplore the fact that casualties were inflicted on our army, as two soldiers were injured when the invading contingent attacked them by surprise.

The Honduran Government seriously deplores the repetition of these acts of aggression and provocation, which originate without any justification in the neighboring country despite the efforts made through the Foreign Ministry and at the highest levels to maintain peace and normal relations between our two Central American countries.

It would seem that these provocations, which in the future might have deplorable consequences for our two countries, have been carried out for the purpose of altering the social peace and tranquillity that Hondurans currently enjoy and of interfering in the normal development of the electoral process in which our citizens are engaged, a democratic practice denied to other peoples. Our armed forces remain vigiliant and ready to fulfill their duties and obligations in defense of our sovereignty and the integrity of our territory and to respond suitably to all forms of aggression. The armed forces also expect that their defensive attitude and the prudence displayed so far will not be misinterpreted by those who do not realize the danger implicit in their actions.

The incident we are now reporting is a continuation of the aggressions and provocations that took place last Friday in the Gulf of Fonseca, where a Nicaraguan fishing boat was detained while illegally sailing in Honduran waters. When it tried to escape, it was supported by a patrol unit of the Sandinist navy, which opened fire on our patrol boats. Our boats had to respond to the attack, with the results already reported in a communique released in this connection by the Guatemalan Armed Forces' Public Relations Directorate.

Once again on Saturday, 25 July, we had to deplore other aggressions and provocations when a Nicaraguan patrol boat entered Honduran waters in the Gulf of Fonseca and attacked a Honduran patrol boat which was anchored off (Punta Condega). The latter had to respond by opening fire on its attackers. We deplore the fact that a member of the Honduran naval forces was seriously injured in this incident.

Provocations occurred again at 2000 on Sunday, when another Nicaraguan boat entered Honduran waters and captured three small fishing boats which, along with their crews, were taken to Nicaragua. The incident was observed by other Honduran fisherman, who immediately returned to the coast, unable to continue the activities they habitually carry out.

We note for the Honduran people and international public opinion the fact that all these armed incidents have taken place either on Honduran territory or in its waters. This shows that we are the ones being attacked and that in no way are we the attackers. It should also be noted that the incidents denounced have occurred several kilometers inside our national territory, which shows the extent of these deplorable attacks and provocations, which have no justification unless their purpose is to divert the Nicaraguan people's attention from their serious domestic problems, in which the Honduran Government is not interfering.

Once again, the Honduran people are assured that our armed forces will permanently remain vigilant and determined to enforce respect for our sovereignty and the integrity of our national territory.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

PA250419 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The delegates of the Central American nations today concluded the preparatory meeting for the Central American foreign ministers meeting, and it was unofficially learned that Central American economic issues that have caused conflict will be discussed during the meeting next week.

Among the points for discussion is the mini-Marshall Plan which is described as a huge economic assistance plan which the United States and other developed countries will implement to help the Central American and Caribbean nations. An Honduran Foreign Ministry official informed DPA that the Honduran delegation has proposed that the delegates first discuss the emergency plan for Central America and the Caribbean which has been called the mini-Marshall Plan.

Honduran Deputy Foreign Minister Angel Fortin, who was moderator in the debates, said that all matters related to regional integration will be discussed during the meeting.

Consensus on Topics

PA251230 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa--The foreign ministers of Central America and Panama will meet in Honduras, although the date has not been set. Reportedly, it will be soon. The agenda for the meeting was drafted this afternoon in Tegucigalpa by technical commissions of the six countries.

Angel Fortin (Midence), deputy foreign minister of Honduras, was appointed to make official statements to the press regarding the meeting. He explained that the agenda cannot be disclosed yet because the foreign ministers have not seen it. The talks will be on economic matters, with 10 percent devoted to other common problems. The ministers can expand the agenda if they want.

Meanwhile, Mario Fernandez Silva, the Costa Rican deputy foreign minister, said that he was pleased over the easy way consensus was reached on all proposed topics for discussion. We resumed a dialogue that should have never been broken, he said. We are convinced that it must continue, and there is hope for common solutions to all our economic problems. He noted that ideologies must be put aside because they have separated the Central American countries. He said that we must seek realistic solutions and act with the spirit of a group.

NICARAGUA

DEFENSE MINISTRY CITES HONDURAN PROVOCATIONS

PA290054 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry at noon today made public reports of provocations by Honduran Army sectors, including attacks on Sandinist People's Army patrols. An army communique released today at noon says that one of our border patrols was attacked by Honduran Army troops as it sailed down the Coco River. The site of the Honduran Army attack on our patrols is 42 and 1/2 km northwest of Burra, in Nueva Segovia Department.

The Defense Ministry communique also says that the attack or attacks--since several occurred between 1600 on 24 July and the morning of the 25th--forced our troops to assume defensive positions. On that same day, 24 July, the communique says, a Honduran Coast Guard vessel captured the "San Andino," a Nicaraguan fishing vessel and forced it, and its crew, to sail into Honduran waters.

All these incidents have been reported to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry so it can issue a protest to the Honduran Government.

The Honduran Army troops attacks against our territory included the use of mortars. The attacks reported by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry today occurred at El Tablazo on the shore of Coco River in Nueva Segovia Department.

CONTROVERSY OVER U.S.-COLUMBIA TREATY CONTINUES

Ambassador to U.S. Recalled

PA282018 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The recalling of our ambassador to the United States, Arturo Cruz, fundamentally stems from the possible ratification of the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco said today.

Cruz was recalled in view of the possibility that the U.S. Senate would ratify the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty during its next session, according to the statement made today by Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister, Victor Hugo Tinoco.

Cruz, who arrived in Nicaragua 3 days ago, was recalled by our country's Foreign Ministry in view of reports that the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress [as heard] has recommended ratification of the treaty to the U.S. Senate.

As is known, the treaty grants sovereignty to Colombia over the Serrana, Roncador and Quitaseuno Cays, located in the Atlantic Ocean off our country's coast. Nicaragua has renounced the treaty as illegal because the cays are located on Nicaragua's continental shelf and are part of our country's territory under international agreements.

Tinoco said a Nicaraguan delegation is in the United States to present Nicaragua's position. He made the following statement about this matter:

[Begin recording] Well, fundamentally, as you know, Companero Cruz was recalled by our Foreign Ministry upon learning of the [word indistinct] of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to recommend ratification of the treaty to the Senate plenum. Together with him and other Foreign Ministry officials, we have been discussing the possibility of such ratification and the likelihood of continuing to lobby among the (?senators) who might listen to us in the Senate or, in other words, the senators who are somewhat more liberal and less anti-Nicaraguan, we might say. The talks have been fundamentally held along these lines. In other words, we have tried to chart a strategy to follow during the time left before the Senate (?reconvenes) in (?mid)-September, or the steps our government ought to adopt (?in order to defend) its interests. They were fundamentally along these lines.

[Question] There was talk that relations between Nicaragua and the United States would be analyzed.

[Answer] Obviously, this matter has also been broached, but I think that in a limited way, or at least on the sidelines, because the fundamental issue is the defense of our sovereignty and the attitude to be assumed by the Nicaraguan Government. [words indistinct].

[Question] Will any delegation of the central government's Foreign Ministry travel to the United States [words indistinct] for ratification of the treaty between Colombia and the United States?

[Answer] We already have a team of experts there working on the legal aspects and advising Ambassador Cruz and the other officials of our embassy in Washington in regard to the legal elements required to do their diplomatic work [words indistinct].

FSLN Parties Protest U.S. Vote

PA242307 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] All the political parties that support the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, agreed to publicly protest the U.S. Senate vote approving the treaty with Colombia. The parties include the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the independent Liberal Party, the Social Christian Party and the Nicaraguan Communist Party.

Meanwhile, the revolutionary government will start a worldwide campaign to defend the national sovereignty over the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana Cays.

The parties of the democratic sector had already expressed their support for the defense of our national sovereignty over the cays during conferences held by legal experts of these parties.

State Council Protests

PA251640 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Nicaragua's State Council has sent a note to the U.S. Government denouncing the ratification of the Colombian-U.S. treaty which grants Colombia sovereignty over the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana Cays, which are on Nicaragua's continental shelf.

Luis Sanchez Sancho, vice president of the State Council, reads Nicaragua's protest:

[Begin recording] The State Council of the republic of Nicaragua:

Considering that the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has made the decision of recommending to the higher chamber of the U.S. Congress [as heard] ratification of the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty;

Considering that this treaty, signed in 1971 between the United States and Colombia, grossly affects Nicaragua's national sovereignty and territorial integrity by arbitrarily granting to Colombia sovereignty rights over the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana cays;

Based on the irrefutable fact that national cays are inalienable parts of Nicaraguan territory because they are in Nicaraguan territorial waters and on its continental shelf;

Based on the most elemental postulates of international law, according to which no state may take upon itself the right to decide on matters of the sovereignty of other states;

Inspired by the essential principles of the irrenounceable defense of national sovereignty bequeathed to the Nicaraguan people by Augusto Cesar Sandino, general of free men and father of the anti-imperialist popular revolution; and

Reflecting the will and feelings of all the Nicaraguan people and as the highest institution representative;

Decides:

1. To address the Senate of the United States of America in the most vigorous terms permitted by the patriotism of the Nicaraguan people to protest the decision of its Foreign Relations Committee;

2. To categorically reject the ratification of the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty because it is tantamount to attempted aggression against national sovereignty and integrity and a provocation against the development of normal relations between Nicaragua and the United States of America;

3. To announce before the people of the United States and the peoples and governments of the world this new aggression against Nicaragua and to outline the Nicaraguan people's determination to defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity in whatever international instances are necessary and in all fields, whatever the price, and to the last consequences.

Given in Managua in the sessions hall of the State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua, 23 July 1981, year of defense and production. [end recording]

Protest Sent to Colombia

PA251500 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] The foreign minister of Nicaragua, Father Miguel d'Escoto, today announced a note sent to the Colombian Government in connection with a recent statement by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala about the domestic policy of the land of Sandino. The note states that the sovereign claim over the Serrana, Roncador and Quitasuenos Cays has never been anti-Colombian in nature and also regrets the attitude of President Turbay Ayala in commenting on Nicaragua's domestic policy.

[Begin recording] [D'Escoto] Companeros: On 20 July, opening a new period of regular sessions of the Colombian Congress, President Turbay made statements in his speech that were slanderous, injurious and insulting to Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction and our people. You already know about this and have been pressuring me since 21 July to make a statement in this regard.

I wish to tell you that we have taken a few days--3 days, to be more exact--because, in the first place, we are not in the habit of reacting to statements that only reach us through news reports. We wanted to have the text direct from Colombia, or at least those paragraphs in which President Turbay referred to Nicaragua. We have received these, and after having given a lot of consideration to their contents, we are sending--or better said, we have already delivered--to his excellency the ambassador of Colombia in Nicaragua, Fernando Navas de Brigard, a formal protest note sent to my colleague--to the foreign minister with whom I held such a satisfying conversation scarcely 2 months ago in Venezuela--a note of protest against the concepts voiced by President Turbay Ayala.

Dr Augusto Zamora, the head of my ministry's legal affairs office, will now read the document.

I do not think it is necessary to introduce Dr Arguello Hurtado, the president of the Supreme Court of Justice, who is accompanying us at this occasion.

[Zamora] Year of defense and production, 24 July 1981. Mr Minister:

A few months ago, I had the honor of meeting your excellency, reiterating to you what we have been repeating since February 1980--that is, that the declaration of the Barcenas-Meneses Esguerra Treaty as null and void [granting San Andres and Providencia to Colombia], as well as our opposition to the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty, should at no time be interpreted as an act of unfriendliness against our brother people of Colombia or against their government, which we respect, and whose action, along with the other countries of the Andean Pact in the last days of our war of liberation, we have always recognized.

Notwithstanding--and it should be unnecessary to say this--our good feeling for the people and government of Colombia does not mean that our government should or could refuse to comply with the sacred duty of defending our fatherland's territorial integrity, which is precisely what we have done by declaring null a treaty intended to separate a large part of our national territory, which was imposed on Nicaragua during a political and military intervention by the United States.

Likewise, we have expressed our firm determination that this conflict always be considered an issue among brothers, to be settled through a high-level dialogue, without insults, coercion or threats.

These feelings and intentions were outlined to your excellency during those cordial conversations we held at Caraballeda in mid-May and, more importantly, we have made them valid in practice, since our attitude and our statements have always been characterized by the most absolute respect for your country, government and people.

Despite all this, your excellency, we have been informed of the insulting terms used by the president of Colombia in referring to Nicaragua in his speech to inaugurate the new session of the congress. In his speech, in a way that was unacceptable and totally unjustified, he referred to Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction as another tyranny in which human rights are as disrespected as in the times of Somoza.

We cannot, your excellency, but state in the name of our people, government and in my own name, our most vigorous protest over such slanderous accusations, which in no way contribute to the maintenance of the good relations we have always desired with Colombia's brother people and government.

We consider that the president could have limited himself to reiterating his position regarding the differences between our two nations, without meddling in Nicaragua's domestic policy, which he obviously does not know about, or what would be worse, has maliciously disfigured.

Without intending to reply to an insult with an offense and much less, to meddle in the domestic policy of your country, we also have the obligation of stating our surprise over the president's unbelievable attempt to judge respect for human rights in other countries and above all, of falling into the grave mistake of criticizing Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction regarding an issue which, according to published reports, is one of the weakest areas of Colombia's domestic policy.

In addition, the prestigious International Commission of Jurists in its report "Human Rights in Nicaragua Yesterday and Today" states: The Government of National Reconstruction has shown high humanitarian sentiment and frank respect for human rights.

The president's sarcastic criticism of our alleged rearming and the characterization of Sandinist nationalism as unbelievable imperialist passion are so absurd, especially coming from the Colombian Government, that they do not deserve to be taken seriously.

It is not our custom, your excellency, to refer to other countries' domestic issues and we are not going to fall into the provocation of echoing the grave accusations with reference to human rights made against the Colombian Government.

But we reiterate our surprise and our protest over the brash remarks of the president against our government, which, we are sure, do not reflect the feelings of the brother people of Colombia.

It is possible all this may have happened because, in the face of so many domestic problems, the president may not have had time to learn about what is really happening in our country, or perhaps he wanted to justify those domestic problems of his own country with fables about a worse situation in ours.

However, we presume that the president does know something about the personality of a famous Colombian former president, a former minister of foreign relations, a jurist of international stature, a sociologist, historian and journalist who was named Eduardo Santos. In case the president has not read the work of Eduardo Santos, we take the liberty of pointing out to him, through you, that the Colombian chamber of representatives recently published a selection of his writings and the collection "Political Thinkers of Colombia" under the title SELECTED WORKS OF EDUARDO SANTOS. In them, the president will find greater evidence of why Nicaragua insists that the signing and ratification of the Barcenas-Meneses Esguerra Treaty never represented the sovereign will of Nicaragua and therefore, once having recovered our full sovereignty, it was obligatory and unpostponable to declare null and void this treaty which, in addition to being unconstitutional, lacked the necessary will and consent for its validity.

Back in 1916, in an editorial published by the daily EL TIEMPO, former president Eduardo Santos revealed before the world the true situation of Nicaragua in those days. The title of this editorial adequately summarizes its content: "How a Sovereignty Dies: Yankee Imposition in Nicaragua; End of the Political Liberty of a Nation."

It was at that time that the Colombian Foreign Ministry began its moves to get the State Department in Washington to force Nicaragua to surrender San Andres and Providencia Islands in exchange for Colombia's recognition for our unquestionable sovereignty over Nicaragua's Moskuito coast. We have copies of all of this exchange of correspondence, which we will publish in due time. [end recording]

D'Escoto on U.S. Ratification

PA251510 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto yesterday told Radio Sandino that with or without U.S. ratification of the treaties that affect our sovereignty, Nicaragua will continue to struggle for its rights. After reading the note that he delivered to the Colombian ambassador to Nicaragua, the foreign minister replied to various questions from national and foreign newsmen at the Government House.

[Begin recording] [Question] Cesar Cortez of Radio Sandino. It has been unofficially learned in Nicaragua that Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan ambassador in Washington, has held some meetings with members of the Reagan administration to persuade them to change the shameful position of ceding what is not theirs. I would like to know if there has been any reply [words indistinct]. Secondly, I don't think the presence of the companero president of the Supreme Court [words indistinct]. What is the relationship?

[Answer] First of all, as you know we learned more than a year ago that there was pressure on the U.S. Congress. It was being pressed by the Colombian Government. We must bear in mind that for Colombia, one of the most important points, if not the most important point, in its relations with the U.S. Government has been ratification of that treaty, which was signed in 1972 but had yet to be ratified. Therefore, Colombia has been exerting pressure. Some members of the U.S. Congress also carried out a campaign to speed up the ratification.

At that time, Senator Zorinsky, whom you know, said that in truth he really didn't have much background information on the issue but that a quick look at the map indicated that the territory is very near the Nicaraguan coast, is inside the Nicaraguan continental shelf and is quite far from Colombia. He said that the Nicaraguan Government should be consulted before there is any ratification.

That was the reason for my note to then-Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, which seemed to have annoyed the U.S. State Department. In the note, I told him that within the framework of those new relations that the State Department said it wanted to have with Nicaragua--I am referring to the Carter administration--we hoped that the treaty would not be ratified. I said that if it was ratified, we would consider this an act of hostility against Nicaragua. They thought the world "hostility" was too strong. However, companeros, I remind you that at issue is an 80,000 square km territory on a continental shelf that, as you can see on the map, is one of the largest in the area. Missions have been sent from the U.S. State Department to try to persuade us that ratification of the Saccio-Vasquez-Carrizosa Treaty doesn't involve recognition of Colombia sovereignty. However, for the reasons that I have explained, it does involve this recognition.

Everything seems to indicate that ratification will take place, because the current administration doesn't have the same attitude toward Nicaragua as the Carter administration. [end recording]

Ramirez on Turbay Statements

PA251525 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction lodged a protest note with the Colombian Government in connection with statements on Nicaraguan domestic policy made recently by the president of that country.

The international outlet of La Voz de Nicaragua interviewed Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who stated the following:

[Begin recording] [Ramirez] Our government is really very surprised over the tone and content of the statement by Turbay Ayala in his message to the national congress of Colombia, first, because our government has always maintained an attitude of respect toward Turbay Ayala and the Colombian Government and even more respect toward the people of Colombia, and we have always differentiated between our just claim of sovereignty over territories which are in our territorial waters, our continental shelf, and our fraternal and respectful regard for Turbay and his government.

That is, we can only see with great surprise and deep concern how Turbay Ayala takes the liberty of voicing judgement of Nicaragua's domestic policy, the development of our revolution, and makes public statements containing terms that speak poorly of his position as chief of state of a country which has normal relations with the Government of Nicaragua.

Our government junta has instructed the foreign minister to lodge a vigorous protest note with the Colombian Government in connection with these unfortunate statements. This protest note is going to be delivered here to the ambassador of Colombia in Nicaragua.

[Question] Has there been recent direct communication with the Colombian president?

[Answer] This communication has never ceased to exist. Foreign Minister d'Escoto has even met with the new Colombian foreign minister in recent weeks. Our embassy in Colombia has instructions to maintain this communication permanently, but we understand that there is confusion on the part of Turbay Ayala, who is trying to use the conflict with Nicaragua over territories unfairly claimed by Colombia to try to improve the difficult domestic situation of his own government. There is no reason why we have to give an opinion on this difficult domestic situation, but we think it is an important element to bear in mind to explain this hasty and, I would say, risky statement by Turbay Ayala. [end recording]

WHEELOCK ON 'DIRECT LINE' ON AGRARIAN REFORM

PA270940 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Jul 81

["Direct Line" phone-in program with guest Jaime Wheelock Roman, commander of the revolution and minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform; Wilfredo Lopez, foreign secretary of the union of journalists; and unidentified moderator--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Good evening, commander. My name is Antonio [name indistinct]. I am an employee of [word indistinct], in Ocotal, Nueva Segovia. My question is: What measures could be adopted to deal with those persons who still think as in the past and who dedicate themselves to stirring up the workers?

[Answer] This is a very short question, but one that is very complex. We have found that various types of activities to disorient the workers are being carried out. We might classify these disorienting activities in the following manner:

First, there are those who go around telling the peasants that the Sandinist agrarian reform wants to take their land. In reply to these individuals we have the Agrarian Reform Law, which will distribute title deeds, agrarian reform titles, among peasants, co-owners and squatters who were never able to obtain these titles under Somozism. We will distribute unused land to peasant communities, associate units, cooperatives, individual producers and to those families which can guarantee efficient use of such land. Of course, in these cases we will give priority to those peasant families which suffered during our war of liberation and to those families whose members fought in the war of liberation or whose sons or relatives became heroes and martyrs. This is the most important, harmful, deceitful and perverse form of disorientation that the elements seeking to confuse the peasants have been spreading.

In the second place, we have another form of disorientation, which originates not with the landowning sector, but very often with those unions that are led by elements who lend themselves to the maneuvers of the enemies of the revolution, to the maneuvers of imperialism. These individuals tell the peasants to seize all land. They tell them that the land belongs to them and that it doesn't matter whether that land is already being used to grow some crop that is beneficial to the country, as in the case of cotton, which brings in currency and generates work. They just tell the peasants to seize the land. They usually encourage this type of activity not in order to insure that these peasants will get to own land, but rather, to hurt the revolution, because neither the revolutionary government, the Sandinist front National Directorate or the Nicaraguan people approve of anarchic land seizures, especially in the case of production units that are being efficiently tilled.

This Agrarian Reform Law will grant land to all those companeros who have never had it, and it is because of this that these land seizures will no longer be necessary. We must, however, proceed in an orderly fashion. We will not permit any form of anarchic or de facto seizure of land carried out completely outside the channels we are preparing in the form of regulations, which will basically be organized around the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform. In other words, the regional and departmental offices of this ministry will have an agrarian reform department. Once studies have been conducted on the unused properties and their potential, these departments will study individual or group requests to work this land. Land will be distributed in an orderly fashion. In other words, not only will we not acknowledge any land seizures, but we will also enforce the law in order to prevent such seizures.

Lastly, another form of disorientation is practiced by the big landowners, who claim that the state and the agrarian reform enterprises are inefficient and lose money. We have proven with facts that all through this year there has been efficiency and production. In 1979, we received the production units with their cycles practically underway and we cannot claim any credit for this.

However, during the 1980-81 cycle we have proven our efficiency in the production of cotton, coffee and rice. Also, the technological and efficiency levels of the state's enterprises have often been higher than the private productive sector's at any point in its history. In addition to productive efficiency as such, we channel investment and financing funds into projects for social improvement, housing, education and the improvement of the living conditions of farm workers.

[Question] Good evening. My name is Roberto Sinclair. I live in Chontales and study human rights. My question is: What measures will be adopted in connection with the large properties owned by the Wheelock and Carrion families, where the peasants of Chontales are exploited? Thank you very much.

[Moderator] A charming question, commander. Above all, it would seem to me that he is hinting at something in connection with the name.

[Answer] Yes, basically because reaction here has not yet understood that the companeros administering those large properties, which were usurped by Somozism, are patriotically carrying out their work without any personal interest in mind. It has been repeatedly charged that several revolutionary leaders are big landowners. In my case it has even been said that I am the biggest landowner in this country.

[Lopez] Speaking about superrumors and superstories, commander, it has also been said that Companero Fidel Castro, the leader of the Cuban revolution, has a ranch in the western part of the country.

[Answer] Yes, that is true. What they don't understand is that after 19 July the biggest landowners are the Nicaraguan people. To quote some of our figures, in the past, the entire rural population of Nicaragua owned only 3 percent of our entire territory while a few owners alone had accumulated more than 50 percent of the land, among them the members of the Somoza family, who fortunately were ousted in revolutionary fashion by the Nicaraguan people. This situation has been gradually changing on behalf of human rights that the companero who called [reference to Roberto Sinclair, who asked about the Wheelock properties] advocated this within the framework of his important career.

Things are changing now because so far the Nicaraguan people have been guaranteed 1.4 million manzanas, which are producing goods, food and currency to satisfy the Nicaraguan people's basic needs. According to our preliminary estimates, this Agrarian Reform Law will affect about 2,326,561 manzanas, which represent slightly less than 30 percent of the country's area. This area includes properties with arable or potentially arable land. We are glad that the Nicaraguan people will become the biggest landowner of all times. I am also glad that not only Commander Carrion and myself, but the entire National Directorate, the entire government, all militants of the Sandinist front, all members of the Revolutionary Patriotic Front and all those who support this revolution will participate in this patriotic and historic endeavor aimed at completely changing the country former image, characterized by big landowners, to one characterized by hard-working peasants working the land, which is the source of sustenance of this nation.

[Question] I am [name indistinct] Aguilera of the Altagracia Development. My question is: With the victory of the revolution many people didn't understand the term agrarian reform, so when we asked why the peasants hadn't been given land, we were told that they couldn't be handed it just like that, but that they had to work it for the people. I want to know why this decision to give the land to the peasants has been made now. I don't understand this very well. I also would like to know the meaning of an agrarian reform title: Does this mean it is personal property, or will it continue to be personal property, but of the people?

[Answer] I will answer the first question by giving you the main aspect of this Agrarian Reform Law, which responds to a limitation we had regarding the first stage of the Sandinist agrarian reform, which involved all organizational work related to the land confiscated from the Somozists under Decrees No 3 and 38 and then through the confirmation of Decree No 329. This expropriated land was very difficult to turn over to peasants or to individual producers because it was almost all devoted to agricultural enterprises of an industrial or agroindustrial nature, such as sugar mills and coffee plantations, which were fairly moderm, with agroindustrial processing installations. This type of productive unit isn't that easy to hand over to cooperatives or individual producers. Therefore, our work focused on organization of the People's Property Area, which is practically consolidated.

So we had the big problem of thousands of peasants, squatters and co-owners without land and peasants with very little land who placed their hopes in the Sandinist people's revolution.

On the other hand, the effort we made last year to form associations of individual producers was limited almost exclusively to cooperatives formed around credits. So it is hard to have stable cooperatives if there is no land to work. Also these cooperatives are limited if they are only working in cycles, for example, 3 months for sowing corn or 4 or 5 months for sowing other crops. Consequently, they wouldn't have any stability. Therefore, we must grant land to the cooperatives to that the land can be a first condition of economic and material stability. The man evicted from the land by the large owners in the past again becomes a man who lives from the soil, so this second phase of the agrarian reform solves the problem of the peasant population. Now we couldn't grant land indiscriminately during the first stage because there were very few unused plots in the state production units. We couldn't give land to some and leave thousands without it. Therefore, we needed a second stage for this first agrarian reform in order to make land available for the Nicaraguan peasants.

[Question] Good evening commander. This is Cesar Lopez of Maximo Jerez Barrio. In dictatorial regimes, when they speak of agrarian reform they say it is for the benefit of the peasants. Now the reactionaries are saying that the revolution is taking land away from them. My question is: What is the difference between the Agrarian Reform Law under military regimes and our agrarian reform, which is for the benefit of all the people and the peasants? Can the agrarian reform of the dictators be truly called agrarian reform? Thank you.

[Answer] Companero, you have given us an opportunity to explain a matter which is very important to us. The main thing in agrarian reform is not the legal part, the articles, the regulations that are established in the law. The main thinkg is the political will to apply the law. When we say that unused lands are being affected, we are expressing our intent to use unused lands, to turn them over to peasants. We promised this before the victory and have been announcing it from the beginning of the revolution. Therefore, this law comes as no surprise, nor was it pulled from a magician's hat, because everybody knew that we were after unused lands. It isn't just the case that those who aren't working the land--even if they inherited, bought or transferred it--have exclusive property which hurts those who don't have any.

The main difference between a law written by a dictatorial, traditional, military and gorilla government and a revolutionary law is not the letter but the political will to carry it out. We Sandinists, the National Directorate and the revolutionary government, are a government which is in power to use power in favor of those who are truly the social base of that power. We are only officials and leaders of the people and regarding this, we are willing to carry out the people's will. I feel that this is one of the main aspects of the revolution: the vanguard's ability to interpret and synthesize the needs and demands of the people and use the people's political, moral and armed force to carry out the people's will.

[Moderator] In conclusion, I want you to explain why agrarian reform is economically necessary and the future social benefits of it.

[Answer] Well, it is economically necessary because, in the first place, the economy... economic stability...the basis of this economy could not be guaranteed if we were threatened and pressured by the waves of peasants who, in a just way and favored by reason and justice, are demanding land. In other words, in the past few months, we have had more than 400 incidents of takeover, invasions and feuds over land, which tells us that the social and economic stability in the rural sector cannot be guaranteed except through change. As much as we wanted to sow cotton and sugarcane, we could not guarantee this unless we made a change in proprietorship. For this reason, we are aiming this change at unused land so that thowe who are efficiently working the land will not be affected. In addition, this practice has economic advantages to the extent that unused land is opened to effective exploitation by groups, peasants and medium-sized producers who want to work it. Therefore, the production of food and foreign exchange for the country is increased in an incomparably more accelerated and dynamic way.

[Moderator] And regarding the social benefits in the near future, commander?

[Answer] The mere owning of land is an incomparable social benefit and working it will guarantee the subsequent social benefit. In other words, those who want to work and do not have a job and those who are unemployed and own no land cannot have any kind of guarantees in the country. All Nicaraguans have the right to have the state make every possible effort to give them land. With their humble, honest and hard work, after owning the land, they will get immediate benefits. However, we will make investments in the cooperatives to try to give maximum support to them with financing, technical assistance and irrigation. We want to give a greater boost to the cooperative programs, which will also be accompanied, as far as our efforts will permit with limited resources by social program.

[Moderator] Well, commander, this has been a long program. We have been on the air for 1 and 1/2 hours. We only want to thank you for accepting this invitation to come to Radio Sandino's "Direct Line." Do you have anything to add, after so much has been said tonight?

[Answer] In thanking you for inviting our ministry, the National Directorate and the government, we want to reiterate our message to the people, particularly the peasants, that agrarian reform is a very complex and difficult procedure which requires great order and trust in order to solve all requests and demands that will appear at the regional and departmental levels. In the first place, we will find the unused lands and once we have done this with the support of civic, mass and political organizations--that is, the organized people, including the municipal and departmental reconstruction juntas--we will study these demands in an orderly fashion through the agrarian reform department of each of the regions in order to assign the land to groups according to the type of land, the potential of the soil and the climatic conditions and in order to see what type of crop can be sown, how many people can benefit. This requires great order and discipline. However, the important thing is that we will take all the time we need to make ours the people's ideal of social redemption for which Sandino fought and for which thousands of the best children of Nicaragua died.

UNAG Bans Land Seizures

PA272218 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, UNAG, has advised its rank and file members against seizing land and has urged them to respect the law in order to prevent the formation of anarchical groups.

Wilberto Lara, who is responsible for production within UNAG, told this station today that his organization is advising its rank and file members against any further seizures of land.

As an organization we abide by the law, thus preventing the formation of anarchical groups that might seize any plot of land they please. This will also help producers to select the most fertile lands in order to avoid losses at harvest time. The details provided by Lara follow:

[Begin recording] As an organization we understand that, following the promulgation of the recent Agrarian Reform Law, all land seizures are completely forbidden. Prior to this law, we had not been promoting land seizure, which we oppose, but the very demand among producers to obtain good land and to have access to productive land had led us to organize companeros in certain departments in order to use this land. However, we think that now the law is giving us the response we needed as regards the use of land that is truly suitable to crops. In this manner we will not be tilling the sides of hills or land that is not suitable for production.

As an organization we have instructed all our rank and file and intermediate companeros that land seizures are completely banned. As members of an organization we should not be the first to bring about this type of situation. On the contrary, we will guarantee that, as the law establishes, there will be no more land seizures and no anarchical groups will be organized to invade land. From now on, as an organization, we must assume this responsibility in an organized and orderly manner in accordance with the law. We are the first ones who must abide by the law and see that it is fulfilled. [end recording]

EFFECTS OF NATIONALIZATION, CONFISCATIONS NOTED

PA281400 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0823 GMT 26 Jul 81

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 26 Jul (EFE)--One week after being issued, the new Sandinist economic measures have resulted in the nationalization of sugar and commercial enterprises, the confiscation of more than 1 million hectares of land and the return of Nicaraguans who will lose their property if they remain more than 6 months abroad.

The National Sugar Company (CANSA), founded more than 50 years ago, is among the private enterprises that will disappear because of the application of the law that nationalizes the domestic marketing of sugar.

Antonio Lacayo Fiallos, a CANSA executive, said that this enterprise distributed some 85,000 quintals of sugar a month both to industries and small consumers.

The Prego Soap Factory, with installations in the city of Granada, east of Managua, which has also been confiscated, will now come under the People's Industrial Corporation.

Reports in the local written press state that the employees of this company are not satisfied with the government measure and said that they will ask Manuel Lopez, the new state administrator of the soap factory, who will take over on Monday, to give proof of the charges of capital depletion made against the onwers of the company.

Many Nicaraguans residing abroad have also begun to return this week to reestablish themselves after the announcement of the decree which says that the personal property, real estate and bonds and stocks of persons who have left or are absent from Nicaragua for more than 6 months will become state property.

MDN Protests 'Violation'

PA251720 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The confication of Amcasa sets a serious precedent because the decree extends to the personal property of its owners, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] has protested. One of its leaders, (Anibal Arana), said that this is an open violation of the Nicaraguan government confiscation decree.

We understand that the decree confiscating a business extends only to its property and at no time to the personal property or private accounts of its owners, partners and others, (Arana) said.

He said that (Asuncion Molina), owner of Amcasa, had his bank accounts frozen without any legal basis and that this is a serious precedent in the case of confiscations. (Arana) said that the MDN will present this situation during the private meeting of independent and government parties.

CST OPPOSES LABOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON SEIZURES

PA272342 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The Sandinist Workers Federation [CST], has made a statement opposing the wording of the recent communique issued by the Labor Ministry concerning the seizing of business firms.

Lucio Jimenez, leader of the CST, said: We agree that there are some anarchic manifestations to be found in business firms, but the wording of the official communique gives way to erroneous interpretations.

He said that in the next few days they will send to the Labor Ministry the position of the Sandinist federation on the communique. In addition, the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization will meet in the next few days to analyze the Labor Ministry communique.

Junta Backs Labor Ministry

PA290234 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Communique issued by the Government of National Reconstruction junta in Managua on 27 July--read by announcer]

[Text] In order to guarantee the progress of the country's production and economy as well as to bring order to the fight against capital depletion and to prevent labor indiscipline from worsening the critical economic situation inherited by the Sandinist people's revolution, the Government of National Reconstruction junta announces:

1. It emphatically supports the communique which the Labor Ministry issued on 24 July 1981 urging all union organizations, patriotic employers and workers in general to fight capital depletion with revolutionary discipline and energy.

2. It supports the Labor Ministry's call to fight labor indiscipline and anarchy in production and work centers.

3. In accordance with Article 277 and subsequent articles of the labor code, strikes will not be permitted in the institutions of the central government, the autonomous and decentralized agencies or the collective enterprises.

4. The revolutionary government will strictly apply the law to enforce the provisions of this communique.

Managua, 27 July 1981, year of defense and production. Federico Cerda, minister-secretary of the Government of National Reconstruction junta.

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK YOUTH DONATION--In a ceremony at the Czechoslovak Embassy, a delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth donated to the 19 July Sandinist Youth nine field tents and 60,000 emblems of last year's national literacy campaign. The tents will be used by the Sandinist Children's Association. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Jul 81 PA]

FIDEL CASTRO INAUGURATES HOLGUIN FACTORY

FL272200 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2004 GMT, joined by Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 2200 GMT, on 27 July covers the factory inauguration in Holguin at which Fidel Castro delivers the closing remarks. The documentary showing how the factory was built with Bulgarian assistance ends at 2020 GMT. Staff announcer Manolo Ortega interviews workers and Bulgarian technicians in the crowd for some 13 minutes. Two more documentaries are shown, one on life in Holguin Province and another showing further views of the new factory.

At 2055 GMT, Fidel Castro is seen approaching the speaker's stand.

The ceremony begins at 2059 GMT with the national anthems of Cuba and Bulgaria. Castro, Bulgarian CP Politburo member Peko Takov and Nicaraguan Sandinist Commanders Humberto Ortega and Victor Tirado, as well as First Party Secretary in Holguin Miguel Cano Blanco are introduced to the crowd. The first speaker is Jose Angel Ramirez, who reads a message from the Cuban construction workers involved in building the factory. He is followed by (Ivan Nepko Grigorov) who speaks in the name of the Bulgarian workers. Castro then presents certificates of recognition to Cuban and Bulgarian workers. The Cuban workers present Castro with a photograph of Cuban independence war hero Calixto Garcia and a wood painting to Peko Takov for Todor Zhivkov.

Peko Takov takes the stand at 2119 GMT. He concludes at 2157 and is embraced by Castro. Takov then presents a bust of Giorgi Dimitrov to the factory.

Fidel Castro begins his speech at 2200 GMT and ends at 2259 GMT, having spoken for 59 minutes, and the coverage ends with the singing of the Socialist Internationale.

Castro Speech

FL281240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the inauguration of Holguin's 26 July Heroes Agricultural Implements Factory--live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, dear Bulgarian and Cuban comrades: I wish to express my profound gratitude for the sincere, fraternal, affectionate, stimulating, moving and revolutionary speech made by Comrade Peko Takov [applause] which describes the feelings of the Bulgarian party and people for our country, their feelings of sympathy, of recognition and admiration for our people's efforts; feelings which we appreciate extraordinarily because they come from a courageous, revolutionary and fraternal nation. [applause]

With this factory, our mechanical industry is receiving a true jewel. The mechanical industry practically emerged with the revolution. It did not exist prior to 1 January 1959 and today is one of the branches [of the economy] growing at the fastest pace. At the same time, it constitutes one of the fundamental pillars of any country's progress and development. The value of the production of the steelworking industry in 1980 attained the amount of 367 million pesos. The production anticipated for 1981 is 465 million for a growth of 26 percent compared to 1980.

During 1980 special attention was given to the development of the technical and technological base required by the growth of the steelworking industry, raising the number of workers at project research and development centers to nearly 2,000. The qualified manpower has continued to grow, going from an average of 37,000 workers in 1980 to 42,000 today. It must be noted that in this growth there has been a high participation of the direct [directo] personnel in production. This work force being incorporated now has basically emerged from the group of graduates of the development plan outlined by the party leadership in 1980, whose ranks were filled by the youths who completed the general military service.

Among the most outstanding productive gains in 1980, we have: production of factories of medium-level complexity with the completion of four citrus fruit packing plants; the first production of plastic elements for the irrigation program (122 systems and production of 300 aluminum systems primarily for irrigating cane) the development of facilities in the production of machinery and equipment for the sugar industry, having achieved a production of 964 pieces of equipment which helped in the maintenance and construction of new sugar mills and the manufacture of one mill [no explanation given] in Cuba. Other production worth mentioning were gathering centers, railroad cars for loading cane, barbed wire, containers for the transportation of liquids, buses, batteries and aluminum trim.

Despite the modest level of the ministry's exports, which does not even reach 5 percent of the production value, the growth attained in 1980 is encouraging. Even though we might not attain the progress needed by our country in the production of spare parts, production amounting to more than 32 million pesos was achieved in 1980. During the first 6 months of this year, production of 219 million pesos was attained, representing a growth of 34 percent compared to the first 6 months of 1980 or 155 million [pesos] more. Compared to 1980, the growth attained in some production amounted to 34 percent in corrugated steel bars, 45 percent in buses, 34 percent in spare parts, 79 percent in wire and electric cables and 28 percent in steel-cast parts.

Efforts are being made to guarantee the production of the first line of Cuban heavy trucks, based on the prototypes manufactured last year. In coordination with the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, great efforts are being made in the production of spare parts to supply the requirements being imported today in accordance with the following levels. These levels in the past 2 years were: in spare parts, 32 million [pesos]; in 1980 and for 1981 the plan calls for 54 million, and 71 million for 1982. This is very important because of the difficulties we have everywhere with spare parts.

During 1981 a strong program of medical equipment, furniture and instruments is being developed which should partly satisfy the large requirements of such an important sector. Since production started in Cuba, we have replaced the importation of hospital beds with ones made in Cuba. Work is going on to produce equipment for construction work which is being imported today. There is a possibility that the mechanical industry will be able to produce them beginning in 1982, such as front loaders, concrete mixers mounted on trucks, cranes mounted on trucks and so forth.

A strong production of railroad cars has begun this year, including the production of the first prototypes of self-propelled passenger cars. During 1981 the electronic industry of the Steelworking Ministry should begin producing the first color television sets.

You all know that our country spends large sums of money in importing all types of equipment, be it for construction work, transportation and so forth. Little by little, we must continue to develop the production of these equipment in our country, above all those we purchase in foreign currency areas. If we produce them in our factories, they will cost us less. We are projecting the development of the mechanical industry in a systematic and determined way. This promises to solve a large number of needs in our development.

Today we are inaugurating this factory. The executive project and supplies agreement was signed in 1975 with the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It is of special importance that this factory will make it possible for us to solve basic problems in the national production of agricultural equipment and implements and, in addition, assist the steel-working industry. This factory guarantees the supply of iron and steel-cast parts for the cane harvester factory.

Today the production of harvesters and their spare parts depends on a group of some 12 factories and shops, creating difficulties for the adequate process of production. This factory also makes it possible to concentrate and produce specialized agricultural equipment and, in addition, due to its equipment, replacing the importation of a portion of them, increasing the degree of complexity and supplying a product of better quality.

It represents strong support for the production of agricultural spare parts, including those that the harvester factory cannot produce in required quantities.

In concentrating and specializing production of agricultural equipment in one place, it makes it possible for us to avail ourselves of other capabilities which will be devoted to the development of important programs, such as railroad and construction equipment. It guarantees a broad diversity of agricultural equipment and implements, substituting its production for some imports, such as plows with four or six discs, hay balers and so forth. The factory occupies an area of 340,000 square meters. This is nearly 2 caballerias. No, I think I made a mistake. It is nearly three. The size of the roofed area is 85,280 square meters. Of these, 68,000 square meters are for production shops.

It covers five basic areas for shops, which are preparation shops. These are cutting and molding, steel casting, nonferrous casting and forging; production shops, machining, thermal and galvanizing treatments; assembly plant, assembly for soldering, mechanical assembly, assembly lines; paint shop; auxiliary production shops; maintenance shop; templating and carpentry shops; service areas; electric complex with electricity, air, vapor, water and gases; central laboratory; vehicle shop; warehouses; socioadministrative offices. All the shops in the factory will work two shifts 280 days in the year, with the exception of the steel foundry which will work three shifts 300 days in the year.

The basic program of production makes it possible to attain full production capability of the following: 10,850 units in the production of equipment, 15,000 tons in production of equipment and parts. Of these 6,000 tons are spare parts. The main production lines of equipment are: harrows, subsoil plows of the Mayari and Bayamo types, cultivator-fertilizer spreader for FCS cane, rock remover from 965 kgs to 17,000 lbs, plows with 3, 5 and 6 discs.

When in full operation, the factory will have a work force of 3,300 workers distributed as follows: 363 higher and medium level technicians, 1,947 qualified workers and 990 others. The construction and assembly of the factory began in February 1976 with the earth-moving process. The project was completed in 4 years and 6 months at a cost of 26 million pesos in construction and assembly. Participating in this effort were Industrial Construction Enterprise No 9, Engineering Enterprise No 17 and the Architectural Projects Construction Enterprise No 28 of Holguin Province. The construction and assembly was carried out with 1,000 workers, although in some instances up to 1,500 workers were used in the project. The total amount of the concrete used in the construction amounted to 55,000 cubic meters. The volume of supplies amounted to approximately 20,000 tons. Cost of the investment in equipment and machinery was 447 million pesos, construction and assembly 26 million, others 17 million; for a total of 90 million pesos. [as heard] That is the cost of this project.

We have given you some data and we could give some more on other supplies needed by this factory. But it is not possible to have an idea of this factory by merely reading about it. In order to know this factory, one has to visit it, enter it and tour it. We, who from the beginning were aware of this project, who saw the cornerstone laid and who knew it was an important and big factory, were astonished after visiting it when it was completed. As I said before, it is a true jewel. It is a well-conceived project, well-rationalized, encompassing all aspects of production--and not only the production aspects--it also provides for the workers' social aspects.

The installations are well distributed in a very intelligent manner. In reality we have to congratulate the project designers, especially the Bulgarian project designers who worked on this project. The construction appears to be of great quality, excellently finished, which is why we have to congratulate very sincerely the construction workers who participated in the project. [applause] The foundry shops are big, among the biggest in the country. They are iron-casting shops, steel-casting shops, bronze-casting shops, aluminum-casting shops. The entire process is mechanized in the smelting shops. It is very safe for the workers.

We have the cutting shops, furnaces of various types. They appear to be sound, efficient equipment, both for smelting metals and giving them thermal treatment. It is capable of cutting laminated metal of any thickness almost up to 25 cm. It has large warehouses. It has a machine shop that is the biggest in Cuba. No other machine shop in our cuntry is that size. It is very modern with very good equipment. It has automated assembly lines. It has programmed lathes. All this gives one the impression that the factory and shops can produce much more than what is anticipated. I believe the estimates are conservative.

Then there are the assembly and paint shops, the instrument shops, the shops to produce the parts for the machines of the factory itself. Actually, one experiences not only satisfaction, but I would say one experiences pride when one completes a factory of this type, when one inaugurates a factory such as this one.

We can see that the workers are beginning to set it into operation. Different shops are already operating. They look prepared, disciplined, conscientious; and many of them are in the factory and hundreds more are being trained to enter this factory and work in it in the future. We can also observe the social facilities, the lockers.
It has a large and modern food preparation center with the capacity to produce meals not only for this factory but for all three which will be combined here. This factory alone has two messhalls due to its size and the distance between some shops and others. It was considered convenient to have two shops [as heard; messhalls]. It has a theater and sports areas. It has its green areas, areas to store raw materials over there. In fact, we get the impression that this is a very complete factory.

However, there are other elements which we must take into consideration, which in the first place says much for Bulgaria and its development. This is the fact that it has been able to supply us with a factory of this type as a complete factory. Bulgaria carried out the project and supplied us with all the technological equipment for the factory. It took the responsibility of supplying us with this equipment. This demonstrates that the country is capable of projecting itself and exporting complete factories. This is important. We are pleased to see our sister Bulgaria is entering, let us say, the world sphere by exporting not just equipment but complete factories.

We are encouraged and stimulated by this because we can also in a certain way in the near future become exporters of complete sugar mills [applause], with the projects and 60 percent of the equipment manufactured here. Seeing the Bulgarian example stimulates us, shows us that it can be possible.

The first two sugar mills, the first four we did not export, we manufactured them here and two of them have already begun to produce during this year's harvest and they have fulfilled their plans. [applause]

The next two will be even better. Small details were changed and improved. Our country will have mechanical factories in Santa Clara itself--the boiler factory, the tandem factory were in Santa Clara which is also nearing completion. In the future we will also produce centrifuges. We will eventually produce 70 percent of the equipment for a sugar mill. Our sugar mill project also looks very rational, very well distributed.

I was saying that it says much for a country, for its development, for its industrial and technical development, when it can export a complete factory such as this, of this quality. I would also say that the Bulgarians have taken special pains with this factory. I do not know whether they have exported many complete factories and they are only in an initial phase, but they have really taken special pains to make it a complete success.

There is another lesson in this. Most of the equipment, down to the screws, is manufactured in Bulgaria. This says a lot for a country which, when it began the construction of socialism, was an agricultural country, underdeveloped, which at one time had millions of owners of tiny land plots, of minifundia, and which had practically no industrial production. Nevertheless, one has to admire these machines which were produced in the Bulgarian factories, excellent machines.

There is more. It is that whatever equipment was not produced by Bulgaria was produced by other socialist countries and supplied by other countries. The GDR supplied equipment. Czechoslovakia supplied equipment. The USSR supplied equipment, and I believe that even Hungary supplied equipment. In other words, Bulgaria supplied the complete factory, took full responsibility for all the equipment and whatever it could not produce was supplied by other socialist countries, which demonstrates the possibilities of international cooperation. It demonstrates the growing possibilities of the socialist field for the supply of industrial equipment and industrial factories. This demonstrates CEMA cooperation in action. Very good machinery. We have been inspecting it.

Therefore, we can say that we have constructed a giant of the mechanical industry. That is why I mentioned products which could be manufactured in this factory, such as furrowers, straw conveyers. In this factory we can manufacture whatever we want. It is a very flexible factory. In this factory we can manufacture many other kinds of equipment. It has very broad possibilities.

Speaking of new factories, recently we have been inspecting several factories under construction. This morning I visited the bottle factory, another giant, in Las Tunas which will also be inaugurated soon and begin operation. This bottle factory is very important. It should eventually attain a production of 300 million units a year. It is important because milk is bottled, soft drinks are bottled. You have completed the soft-drinks factory. We have examined the soft-drinks factory and I know that it is limited especially by bottles. Often there is not sufficient beer and more could be produced, but there are no bottles for beer, drinks, liquors, food in general. One could say that without containers there could be no products. That factory in Las Tunas is a giant, very modern.

Beside it is another one, not much smaller. It is the steel structures factory. Several days ago I visited another giant, but a real giant. That is the textile factory under construction in Santiago de Cuba, which also has its mechanical industry nearby. It will have 500 workers producing parts for the textile industry. You can see how important it is. It is also encouraging, especially when we recall our first years, when we were left with all those factories without parts and no possibility to get any, and our workers fitting a screw here and another there solved many problems.

Imagine a textile factory with Soviet technology and a parts factory beside it employing 500 workers. What a guarantee of security for the factory. That giant will employ 11,000 workers when in full production, if we include the 4th Brigade.

We are building another giant here, in Holguin Province: the Moa 30,000-ton nickel plant. Its dedication day will arrive in the same manner that the dedication day of this plant arrived. We saw this plant grow year after year until today. Now I have come here to find a giant. I myself didn't know this was a giant plant, but when I walk through it I can see that.

The problem of these plants, the problem is no longer getting them. Most of the plants I have mentioned are from socialist countries. The suppliers of the Las Tunas structure factory, the Santiago textile factory, this plant, and that of Moa, were socialist countries. So it is not so difficult to acquire a factory.

And it is not so difficult to build them, either. We already know we can build anything. We can do it. We can even build a glass pyramid if necessary [applause], because our construction workers have demonstrated it doing these works: the Santiago textile factory, the bottle factory, new factories.

Speaking of giant works, we have not been able to speak about iron and steel plants. This is the greatest work we must carry out and we are already starting on the construction of an iron and steel plant in northern Oriente region, in this province. Obviously this province has been called the one that has some of the country's largest works. [applause]

It is competing with Cienfuegos. It has a great fertilizer industry. It is beginning to build its new refinery, which is fairly large. It is also beginning to build its nuclear powerplant. There are other important things done around here. In the future you will also build a nuclear power plant. So you will continue to win the lottery of great projects.

[applause] I said the steel and iron plant will not be a very big one but it will be quite big and will have possibilities of being expanded. It will be built in the northern part of the eastern end of the island. It will require a large number of workers, and possibly will make us sweat a lot, because Mao, Moa is an example with its 10,000 construction workers. That is the number [of workers] there. It is the biggest project we have undertaken. Never before [was there anything like it]. The nuclear power plant will also require thousands of qualified workers, but the steel and iron plant requires much more. It even takes a few more years to complete.

Not too long ago, approximately 4 years ago, we dedicated another giant of our basic industry; the cane harvester factory. [applause] And this year it will attain a production of 600 cane harvesters a year. These machines are fundamental for our sugar industry. These machines have saved our workers much work and sacrifice. They have replaced hundreds of thousands of sugarcane cutters. By now they must have replaced 140,000 or 150,000 cutters and sugar production continues growing and the number of combines is also growing, and the percentage of sugarcane being cut by machines also continues going up. This combine factory has represented a true liberation of our workers from a very hard type of work. Its importance is immeasurable.

In recent years, Holguin has built several factories at a fast pace, the city of Holguin has. We have seen a transformation in theregion, not only in the economic but also in the social field. We hope that the housing construction industry will grow in the next few years. We have been able tosee new roads, highways, communication links, notable progress.

And this has been done in a brief period of time. Many of you can remember what Holguin was like in the past. Anyone can see the changes that in every sense have taken place. In this area alone, we have three factories: the 60th Anniversary Factory, the combine factory; the 26 July Heroes Factory--this mechanical plant--and the new one being built, the truck factory.

The three will form a complex that will comprise approximately 6,000 workers. How pleasant it is to know that 6,000 workers from Holguin will have sure jobs in these wonderful plants, under adequate and honorable conditions.

The problem of these factories, I want to tell you, does not consist of getting them or of building them. The main problem is to put them to work. That's the really difficult task. When I saw the Santiago textile factory and thought about 8,000 workers, I thought about all the difficulties of putting that factory in motion: the number of engineers, technicians, skilled workers, of cadres who know the process and who are capable of efficiently organizing production, that are needed.

And I know that it is going to be difficult and I believe it would be advisable for the party to start making, as of right now, a very special effort to train personnel and to create the social conditions necessary--such as how many houses should be at the disposition of the factory to assure its operation.

I have noticed that these conditions are not completely met in the two Las Tunas factories, that is, there is only a group of apartments vacated by the technicians who came. I believe that very soon we should build a few hundred homes there to guarantee stability, good conditions, for personnel who sometimes must come from other provinces, from other places. This would be the case of a technician in this or that field who is not from this province. The least we can do is to offer him some social conditions to transform him from a Havana man, for example, into a Holguin man, to go wherever he is needed.

This is necessary. We cannot forget that at the same time we build these giants, we must also build constructions to guarantee the presence of technical personnel, stable personnel, especially personnel indispensable for making the factory operational.

Those things must go together, I think that in the future, every time we manufacture one of these giants, we should almost simultaneously construct the buildings that will support the setting in motion of this factory. Not only the setting in motion of the factory but to get the most out of the factory.

All our factories show, as do all our sugar mills, for it has been said that our sugar mills have a very hardened and well-trained working class that is full of affection for its mills. [sentence as heard] And you ought to see our mills, many of which were founded in the past century. Parts, machines, tandems, boilers, and so forth were gradually added later. And how our mills function--they often produce more than is expected from them. We have seen that when the factories are completely dominated by the workers. Once workers become experts, they always get more from the factory than had originally seemed possible. I am sure that in the future this great factory will produce more than the present figures indicate, once the workers duly get to control it.

In a relatively small ceramics factory that we visited in Isla de Pinos, my attention was caught by the fact that there were 18, 19 and 20-year-old boys and girls--a young, a very young, working class. The same thing can be appreciated in this plant, and it is also very noticeable in the combine factory. A young working class is now emerging because due to the effort, organization and discipline they demand, these factories manufacture not only combines, equipment and material goods, but they also forge proletarians and proletarian, socialist and communist conscientiousness; because socialism was born in the factories, as was the workers' conscientiousness--that is, the most revolutionary conscientiousness of today's world.

This is why I also feel satisfaction when I think that these factories will also produce a new generation of proletarians, [applause] a new generation that will have higher technical and cultural levels than our workers ever had; for they have been to technological and polytechnical schools, have attended various learning centers and have been provided all facilities to train in the factories themselves, right beside the machines.

I think these young people coming to the factories constitute a promise to the country, especially the ones coming to this type of factory. This factory requires a special disposition because, despite the many facilities and the mechanization--automated processes which help tremendously with the work that is constantly introduced--there is no doubt that the work in these mechanized industries is hard. It is work that helps temper the spirit and the character.

We have seen all that in this factory. We have also seen something else of inestimable value: Here we have again met a large contingent of Bulgarian technicians. Our relations with the Bulgarian technicians are already traditional. Bulgaria was one of the first socialist countries to send technicians to our country, especially in the area of agriculture. They have sent us many technicians who have taught us a lot about agricultural matters: the organization of agriculture, the construction of dams, microdams), highways, roads, and so forth. Hundreds of them have come, and our relations have always been excellent. I have always admired the spirit exhibited by our Bulgarian collaborators, their ability to live fraternally among our people, their ability to adapt to our country, their work spirit.

Through them I have measured the performance of the Bulgarian Communist Party. I measured the generation that socialism has formed in Bulgaria through these technicians, through their inexhaustible work spirit and enthusiasm for any task at any given moment. Their enthusiasm has elicited the sympathy and affection of our workers and our people; everybody respects them. Today, I have again had the pleasure of meeting many Bulgarian technicians by the furnaces and by the machines. I know that about 90 of them are in this plant. We can say that a Bulgarian adviser, collaborator or technician is a guarantee of seriousness, responsibility, and work spirit, of a truly communist spirit, of a truly internationalist spirit. [applause]

That is the work of Dimitrov's party. That is the work of Zhivkov's party. That is the work of the Bulgarian Communist Party: the making of men such as these who, although thousands of kilometers away from their fatherland, are capable of giving themselves to cooperation they way they do.

They have told me that in the past few weeks they did not even go to the cafeterias. On many occasions they did not even go to their lodgings. The comrades have told me that they worked day and night to set the factory in motion. [applause] I think this sets a great example and makes us feel more like brothers and more appreciative of and thankful to Bulgaria. It also convinces us further and makes us feel more certain that the future of peoples, the future of mankind, lies with socialism. It makes us feel certain of the force of our cause, our invincible cause, for only socialism produces this type of man when the principles of Marxism-Leninism are conscientiously implemented. [applause]

These are the results. Today I kept recalling the day that Comrade Zhivkov visited us. We passed near this place. The factory was under construction. I would have liked him to be able to enjoy the dedication of this great project with us today. (?Of course), his tasks and obligations made this practically impossible. We hope, however, that during his next visit to our country he will visit this factory and will see it completely in motion, which is what we are interested in. There was great zeal in making this project a success, in making its construction and quality a success. All interest was placed in this, and here we see the results.

I think that this new plant is a source of satisfaction and pride not only for the people of Holguin, not only for the people of Holguin who are present here, but also for the entire country.

I am looking for a slip of paper, which has to do with the residents of Holguin. [applause] I know that those in attendance here are outstanding workers from various sectors. I know that you are not here by sheer coincidence, that you were selected for the honor of attending this event. Here we have the outstanding workers of the 12 tasks that the party discussed on 25 April: completing the sugarcane harvest; carrying out the sowing; attending to and promoting the irrigation systems; agricultural and livestock production; the production of combines; education, where there have been big successes this year; services, particularly in public health; the nickel production; the construction of the 26 July Heroes Factory, this project; and the defense.

I have learned that you have fulfilled the 12 tasks honorably. [applause] I know that 109 percent of the plan for the difficult and complex Moa project has already been completed, if I am not mistaken, and that construction projects in general in this province have been 108-percent fulfilled. I may be wrong, in which case they would be the opposite; that is, 108 and 109 percent respectively, but Cano [not further identified] here can tell me.

[Cano] Moa is 108.

Moa is at 108 percent and construction projects in this province are at 109. That is the way it is. [applause]

I know that Holguin's schools had one of the best years in their history. We are perfectly aware of the efficiency and determination with which you struggled against the epidemic and the mosquito. You are already winning this battle; the number of cases reported daily has been reduced considerably.

For this reason, what I said about the construction workers, I want to congratulate them twice or even three times for having Moa at 108, for having the province at 109 percent of the plan and for the quality and punctuality with which this great factory, which we are dedicating today, has been delivered. [applause]

With interest and emotion I listened to the words of the worker who spoke in the name of the construction workers. I was especially touched when he said that they are willing to work here and anywhere else, for that is the spirit of construction workers: to exchange their white hardhats for the green helmets and their work instruments for rifles, [applause] and to work whenever necessary. We know these are not just empty words; on the contrary, there is much sense to them and they are endorsed by the great spirit of our construction workers.

As we pointed out yesterday, they have also had great success with the projects they are carrying out abroad. They have also raised their level of productivity tremendously this year. They do great honor to our fatherland's name. We know we can count on our construction workers for whatever might be necessary. [applause]

I think projects such as this, signs of progress such as this one, should fill us with optimism, confidence and faith in the future. The struggle is hard and the path is long. An underdeveloped agricultural country cannot be turned into a developed country with a strong industrial base in a matter of months or even in a few years, but we are gradually getting there. We almost had to begin by eliminating illiteracy so that one day we would be able to have the doctors, engineers and technicians we need. We know that about 200,000 people are currently studying in our universities and many of them are workers. We have created the educational base to have all the technicians we might need. We are also creating the material base. However, there is still much to be learned along the way so that we can get the most from these machines and investments. Time will tell; we will see what you can do in this factory.

We are gradually achieving these goals even if the struggle is hard and the path is long. Our own generation is achieving this, but with what we are planting now, the next generation will achieve it in a more secure and faster way. The effort made by this generation will leave a lot to our youth, to the future of the fatherland.

Today is 27 July. Yesterday we commemorated the 28th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks. The events of those days have been mentioned with admiration and acknowledgement; the heroes have been recalled. It is, however, with events such as these, with efforts such as these, with successes such as these, with projects such as these, that we can pay the greatest tribute to those who fell for justice and for the well-being and progress of our people. [applause] Fatherland or death, we will win! [applause]

Peko Takov Speech

FL281850 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2119 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Speech by Bulgarian State Council Deputy Chairman Peko Takov at a ceremony to open the 26 July Heroes Agricultural Implements Factory in Holguin; in Bulgarian with simultaneous translation into Spanish--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, dear Comrade Humberto Ortega, dear comrade Cubans:

We are deeply moved and greatly impressed by the in-depth analysis of the success achieved and of the prospects noted by Comrade Castro regarding the economic and social development of our sister Cuba in his speech yesterday. [applause]

From far off socialist Bulgaria--far away in distance but very close to your warm hearts--we bring you warm greetings and congratulations from the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Government and personally from Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of our party, on the occasion of the great day, 26 July, the day of a great revolutionary beginning in our sister Cuba, which is socialist, prosperous and very beloved by all the progressive men in the world. [applause]

We have come here among you dear people of Holguin, dear citizens of the Province of Holguin, which is known for its revolutionary traditions and its excellent industrial future, the birthplace of Calixto Garcia, of Fidel and of Raul. [applause]

We have come here among the builders of the greatest symbol of our mutual friendship, of the 26 July Heroes Factory, to express once again the sincere feelings of love and affection that the party and the people of Georgi Dmitrov feel toward the Cuban communists, toward the Cuban people, who never bowed their heads in the face of the severe trials of history; who embraced with all their hearts the lifesaving ideas of 26 July outlined bv Fidel; who carried out the revolution with singular bravery and dedication; and who, 22 years later, are demonstrating to the entire world their ability to defend, not only their victory, but also their ability to firmly and loyally convert into notable achievements the ideals and the aspirations of the heroes of Moncada, of all the great minds and hearts of the heroic history of Cuba, the first socialist state on the American Continent. [applause]

We have come here to express the Bulgarian communists' admiration for the ability of the Cuban communists and the Cuban people to always confront, firmly and serenely, the pressures and threats of imperialism and, at the same time, successfully resolve the problems of development and make their contribution to the cause of peace and world progress, always sustaining with one hand our great Marxist-Leninist ideology and, with the other, the pulse of the people.

We have come to express our fraternal admiration to the dear and glorious son of the people of Cuba, the communist, revolutionary and internationalist servant, the person who is prominent among and respected by the international communist and labor movement and by the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, the great friend of socialist Bulgaria, Comrade Fidel Castro. [applause]

Comrade ladies and gentlemen. It is of particular pride to us that this fruit of our friendship and reciprocity that today opens the doors to the broad path of an industrial boom in socialist Cuba should have the legendary name 26 July Heroes--the name of those 165 brave youths who 28 years ago stormed the Moncada Barracks, inspired by love for their oppressed people who were being mercilessly exploited, risking death, prepared to give their all for the freedom of their fatherland. We will either be heroes or martyrs they said. They become heroes, inscribing their names in history to remind future generations that the madness of the brave is the wisdom of life.

Not only did history absolve them and crown them with the laurel of winners; the free and socialist Cuba of today, which is in the first ranks of world progress, glorified their name in all corners of the earth. Thus was the limitless wisdom of their majestic feat, of the feat of all the proud and invincible sons of the Cuban people who did not fear death because to die for the fatherland is to live; because he who falls in the struggle for freedom does not die. [applause]

The destiny of the heroes of 26 July is cherished and held very dear by us Bulgarians, who have experienced the flames of four insurrections. This moves us and unites us even further.

Our 26 July heroes industrial factory, created by the inspiring work of the Cuban working class, by the Cuban builders and fitters helped fraternally by the Bulgarian planners and mechanics, will always call to mind the equally difficult and harsh past of our two countries, their indomitable opposition to slavery, the thousands of beloved sons of the Cuban and Bulgarian people who gave their lives for freedom and for the path to socialism and communism.

The powerful industrial factory that we are now inaugurating is a living expression of Cuba's growing economic strength, of our fraternal and unqualified unity, of our sacred socialist internationalism. In this phase, the factory will produce 17 kinds of agricultural tools and over 17,000 tons of spare parts annually. Along with its sister factory, the 60th Anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution plant, it will considerably expand the growing industrial base of the socialist agriculture of our sister Cuba. It will contribute, by increasing productivity, to the improved fulfillment of food needs; to an increase in Cuba's export potential; and to the growth of the country's economic power.

We are truly happy over the success achieved by the Cuban people in the years of building socialism in the areas of the economy, in culture, and in their standard of living. I had the happy opportunity to be here 13 years ago, when the PCC's prescriptions for transforming agriculture, for overcoming the one-crop situation, for improving the situation of technical backwardness and insufficient productivity were already bearing their first fruit. Now our eyes have seen another country, one that is completely transformed. Everywhere there are dams, irrigation systems, tractors, factories, transportation units and thousands upon thousands of new buildings. It is very pleasant for us to hear that, thanks to mechanized planting, fertilization, and improvement of the land, the production of sugarcane, rice and citrus fruit is continuously increasing. All this is accomplished at the same time that the exhausting work of the farmer is being alleviated. The Cuban canecutter, instead of a machete, is using thousands of tractors and combines today. His back, bent for centuries, has been straightened; and his eyes, instead of being directed toward the black earth, today are turned toward the vast spaces of the free socialist fatherland, where each new day brings a new happiness and more benefits to the socialist worker.

We were particularly impressed by your great success in the development of dairy production, farming and fishing; which in the past few years has increased several times over. The Cuban people are moving surely and firmly onward in the industrialization of the country. Now Cuba's electrical industry produces four times more electrical energy than before the revolution. The iron and steel industry, mechanical construction and the oil industry are being developed at a rapid pace. Geologists are having more success in discovering the riches of the Cuban soil. Under the skillful and hardworking hands of the Cuban builders, many industrial projects are being completed: dams, irrigation systems, cold storage plants, fruit depots, highways, ports, hospitals, schools, child-care centers and houses. The panorama of the beautiful Cuban land is taking on a new physiognomy, that of an industrialized country with a modern, mechanized agriculture, with a new material and spiritual culture that is growing constantly.

The citizen of socialist Cuba is being offered greater benefits. His right to work is a guaranteed reality. There is singular concern for the life and the health of the Cuban people, for their education and their culture. The results have been brilliant and impressive: the number of doctors and dentists per capita, the low rate of infant mortality, social security, educational efforts and spiritual culture and life expectancy have put Cuba firmly in the ranks of the advanced countries.

You, Cuban comrades, achieved this in a very short period of time; equal to 1/3 of the lifetime of one generation. This is immeasurable. It is a great achievement of the Cuban revolution, of the peaceful work of the Cuban people. How very apt were the words of Soviet writer (Sebolov Vishnevskiy), who said that revolution is humanism. The concern for the Cuban man, for the Cuban worker, is an unalterable objective of the PCC which, with every day that passes, provides greater benefits to the people, for the prosperity of their dear and beautiful fatherland, our sister socialist Cuba.

Jose Marti, apostle of the national revolution, said that anyone who wants to form a people must first teach them to create. The Cuban revoluti . uncovered and emancipated the people's creative forces. It directed their colossal strength toward the work that basically transforms the physiognomy of the Cuban community. A new Cuban civilization is being created.

In its unceasing march forward, the revolution is converting into reality the teachings and legacy of many generations of Cuban revolutionaries: Jose Marti and Antonio Maceo, Carlos Balino and Julio Antonio Mella, the heroes of Moncada, the heroes of Granma, the heroes of Sierra Maestra, the unforgettable Camilo and Che. [applause]

Cuba's inspiring example is increasingly strong in the minds and hearts of the working classes in Latin America, of all those who are struggling for freedom, independence and social progress. In the future, many new changes will be made. Sooner or later, all the peoples of the American Continent will take the path of socialism, but the example of the Cuban revolution, dear brothers, will always remain in history as the first beacon set alight in the deep darkness. It will remain as the first triumphant socialist revolution on the American Continent. [applause]

With the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and in Cuba our countries strongly linked their destinies on the bases of the unyielding principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, which are profoundly humanistic. Bulgarian-Cuban friendship is as pure as Cuba's blue sky and strong as the lands of the Bulgarian Balkans, [applause] a friendship forged between two brother peoples with the same destiny, ideas, struggles and goals. If someone wants to measure the distance between Bulgaria and Cuba, let him measure the distance between two brothers who are embracing closely. [applause]

Our two parties and countries, along with the party and the people of contemporary civilization, are parts of the Bulgarian-Cuban-Soviet friendship. [applause]

The multilateral aid and the cooperation extended without reservation by the USSR to Bulgaria, to Cuba and to the other socialist countries, is well known in the history of peoples. It is an example of true internationalism in action. Our cohesion and unity are guarantees of the fruitful development of each of our countries and of our entire powerful community.

The active, peace-loving foreign policy of our sister Cuba, the well-developed internationalist conscience of the Cuban people, the demonstration of militant solidarity toward the peoples who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism generate deep respect among all the progressive men of the earth. The role played by socialist Cuba in the movement of nonaligned countries, in which it is now worthily carrying out its mandate as president, has been immense and extremely useful. Our people support, with all their heart and soul, the struggle of the Cuban people for an end to the economic blockade that imperialism imposed and maintains against Cuba. We support the demands of the Cuban people that the territory which the U.S. naval base in Guantanamo is occupying against the Cuban people's will must be returned. [applause]

We support the heroism and firm determination of the Cuban people to follow the chosen path of freedom, independence, territorial integrity, national dignity and a future of socialism.

Comrade ladies and gentlemen: The main characteristic at present of the life and activities of our party and people is our struggle to implement and make a reality the resolution of the 12th BCP congress. Our congress, basing its actions on the successful completion of the seventh 5-year plan, which was one of the most efficient in the development of our socialist country, has embarked upon the task of gradually controlling the intensive factors of economic growth, exploiting the achievements of scientific-technical progress, perfecting socialist democracy and continuously enhancing the role of culture in the formation of the integrally developed socialist personality.

Bulgaria has existed for 1,300 years and this year, along with our friends, we are going to solemnly celebrate that anniversary. Our country achieved the greatest economic, sociopolitical and spiritual growth in the decades of socialist development. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a socialist country that is developing in a firm and dynamic manner, with modern industry and well-developed agriculture. It has great international prestige and an active foreign policy that seeks peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

The BCP expresses its great concern over the worsening of the international atmosphere caused by U.S. imperialism and reactionary and militaristic forces, and over the shift away from detente and toward tension and confrontation with the USSR and the socialist countries, a shift that is being actively supported and aided by the hegemonists in Beijing.

Our party and people firmly support all the peace-seeking initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, their appeal to the parliaments of all countries to safeguard peace and detente and the call issued by the great friend of peoples, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. [applause]

We, both now and in the future, will participate in the pursuit of the policy of detente, peace and equal security for and cooperation among all the states and peoples of the world. To preserve the peace and avoid the eruption of a new world war is our present task of momentous importance, because when there is peace, when we have gained peace, we will have won everything.

True to its internationalist traditions, the BCP expresses its unchanging solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, Afghanistan, the Arab people of Palestine, Angola and Mozambique, socialist Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the peoples of southern Africa. We warmly hail the people's revolutions in Nicaragua and Grenada, the greatest achievements of the Latin American peoples since the Cuban revolution. [applause]

We follow with concern and affection the heroic struggle of the people of El Salvador against oppression and against the reactionary regime of the oligarchy and we reiterate our fraternal solidarity. [applause]

We would like to assure you, dear comrades and brothers of Cuba, that the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people, under the direction of the BCP, which seeks to continue the great work of Dmitrov, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, in the future as well as now, will always support the dedicated struggle of the peoples of Latin America against dictatorship and the reactionary oligarchy, against imperialist oppression and exploitation, in favor of freedom and independence, and in favor of democracy and social justice.

We greatly respect you and we love you dearly, brothers and sisters of Cuba, because of your great unity, patriotism and great proletarian internationalism. Along with the other brother socialist countries, led by the USSR, you support the peoples that are struggling for freedom and independence.

With all our hearts, we wish you new and great victories in fulfilling the resolutions of the second congress of the brother PCC.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, comrades: We congratulate the Cuban and Bulgarian builders and fitters, engineers and master builders on your work, on your technical ability, on your art [word indistinct].

We congratulate the leaders of Holguin Province and the first secretary, Comrade Miguel Cano Blanco. We congratulate the ministers of construction [applause]. We congratulate the ministers of machine building of Cuba and Bulgaria, Comrades Marcos Lage and Toncho Chakurov, as well as their assistants, for the great organization and mobilization of efforts that they effected in order to complete this great project.

We Bulgarians and Cubans are very grateful to our top leaders, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Fidel Castro, for their idea and their determination [applause] to build here this plant of life [as heard], as our great poet (Bakdarov) said, this plant of the unshakable Bulgarian-Cuban and Cuban-Bulgarian friendship, as is written on the blackboard here. We are grateful to all of you, dear comrades.

People of Holguin, builders and workers of the 26 July Heroes plant, we congratulate you on the opening of this new and beautiful factory, this anthem to Bulgarian-Cuban and Cuban-Bulgarian friendship on the fraternal soil of Cuba, on the land of Holguin, where Gen Calixto Garcia and Fidel Castro were born. Congratulations, comrades.

Long live our great reciprocity, our warm friendship, our unbreakable and sacred Bulgarian-Cuban friendship! [crowd shouts, "Viva!"] In the future, we will also be together at the dawn of bright days, shoulder to shoulder, hand to hand, Bulgarians and Cubans. [applause] Long live the great community of socialist countries, led by the USSR, [applause] and may it multiply its forces! Long live communism! [crowd shouts, "Viva!"] Fatherland or death! [crowd shouts, "We shall triumph!"] [applause]